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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

IN THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

DURING THE YEAR

1886.

Published by Authority.

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Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home (Judicial) Department, No. 595, dated 9th June 1887.

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READ—

Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab for the year 1886.

REMARKS.—The amended forms of Criminal Returns prescribed by the Government of India in 1884 having been adopted in three successive Annual Reports on the Administration of Criminal Justice, the results obtained during each of the three past years can be readily compared, and when such a comparison has been made, the Criminal Administration in the Punjab during 1886 presents some unsatisfactory features. During the two previous years the total numbers of offences reported were respectively 135,619 and 142,032; in the year under review the number has risen to 147,997. In these figures are included complaints summarily dismissed by Magistrates and reported offences struck off the register on the application of the Police, and when due allowance has been made on this account, the number of offences admitted to have occurred during 1886 is only 2,015 in excess of the figures of 1885. But the importance of the increase lies in the character of the crimes which during the past year have been more rife than usual. The number of murders has risen from 347 in 1884 and 433 in 1885 to 452 in 1886, while a decided stimulus seems to have been given to the more serious offences against property, as the following table shows :—

DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	NUMBER OF TRUE CASES.		
	1884.	1885.	1886.
Theft	10,839	11,957	14,100
Receiving stolen property	2,627	2,546	2,969
Criminal trespass and house-breaking	13,326	14,843	16,516
Total ...	26,792	29,346	33,585

Another unsatisfactory feature is that, with the admitted increase of offences against property, there has been a steady annual decrease during the last three years in the proportion of such cases brought to trial. In 1883 the percentage was 59, in 1884 it was 57; in the next year it had diminished to 53, while in the year under review it has sunk to 50.

2. No explanation has been offered in the report regarding the causes of the steady increase of offences against property and the failure to place the offenders on their trial, but in the extracts from the reports of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates appended to the Judges' report more than one suggestion has been made as to the origin of the unsatisfactory state in which one of the most important parts of the criminal administration is involved. The increasing technicalities of our criminal procedure, and the want of prosecutors on behalf of the Crown to oppose the constantly growing number of legal practitioners, whose services are retained for the accused, are alleged to be some of the causes why convictions are not more readily procured; while the failure to secure them, it is said, emboldens the criminal classes to make further depredations on society. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to have to admit that he thinks there is reason to believe that the power of the Magistrates, the Police, and the Criminal Courts to repress crime is diminishing. The courts have not the same prestige they had formerly, and among the common people an exaggerated belief in the power of the Pleaders to secure acquittal of offenders seems to

prevail. The bulk of the criminal work is now performed by Native Magistrates who, though very capable, seem in many cases to err in the direction of too great readiness to acquit or to pass inadequate sentences. The natural character of the people in many parts of the Punjab is eager and energetic, producing turbulence, thirst for revenge, and greed and covetousness in the badly disposed. On the other hand, the better disposed have not as yet much active dislike of crime in the abstract or much public spirit: they see that the results of prosecutions are very uncertain, while the trouble and risks accompanying them are unavoidable. With such a population, unless the criminal law is suited to the country and can be efficiently administered, there is serious danger that the spirit of lawlessness and defiance of order natural to some races will grow too strong to be repressed by the administration. The Lieutenant-Governor anticipates that special criminal legislation directed against particular offences, or restricted to particular parts of the Province, something of the nature of the Frontier Regulation, may shortly be found necessary. For such legislation a Legislative Council for the Province would be the proper instrument.

In the opinions given the view has also been advanced that there has been of late a tendency to subordinate the magisterial duties of District Officers to their revenue functions, and that the stress now laid upon the importance of improving the revenue records has somewhat diverted their attention from the still more important subject of the protection of the persons and property of the people. That the number of legal practitioners in the Province has largely increased during the last few years is undeniable, and it is equally certain that the additional resources thus afforded are more largely used by accused persons than by those charged with the duty of prosecuting offenders. The want of public prosecutors to represent the Crown in all more important cases is an admitted drawback to the effective administration of justice, but unfortunately financial considerations of paramount importance have prevented the application of a proper remedy. The subject has been carefully considered by the Local Government, and for the district of Peshâwar, where the state of crime is worse than elsewhere, arrangements are being made for the appointment of a Government Pleader. In other parts of the Province the Lieutenant-Governor has recently instructed District Magistrates to use more extensively the powers conferred upon them by Section 492 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and has impressed upon Gazetted Police Officers the necessity of considering the prosecution of Sessions cases as an integral and important portion of their duties.

This is not the place in which to attempt to set at rest the question whether officers, with varied functions to perform, devote too little attention to their magisterial duties, while undue importance is attached to other matters; but in considering the possible causes of the increase in crime the subject is one which should not be overlooked. In cases of murder or other serious crime the Lieutenant-Governor has great faith in the efficacy of the time-honoured plan of sending a Magistrate to the scene of the occurrence, and thus stamping at an early stage of the proceedings the evidence which is first adduced, and giving the case for the prosecution a better chance of keeping straight to the end. An extension in the numbers and powers of Honorary Magistrates may possibly be demanded in view of the present state of crime, and District Officers should never lose sight of the importance of securing the co-operation of influential members of rural communities in the criminal administration, and impressing upon them that the favours of Government are reserved for those who render service in this and other matters for the good of the people at large. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive from the Commissioners of the Cis-Indus Divisions, one of whom has already, His Honor believes, had the subject under consideration, any recommendations framed with a view to meeting the increase in offences against property which has now been clearly shown to have taken place in many of the districts of the Province.

The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the suggestion made by the Deputy Commissioners of Lahore and Hazára for legislation to facilitate the prevention and detection of such crimes as rick-burning and cattle-poisoning deserves careful consideration. The system would amount to a kind of mutual insurance against the injury done by undetected crime of the kind, and would perhaps induce the general public of the circles responsible to take an active part in assisting the Police in detection. The frontier divisions have already received special treatment, and it is hoped that the Regulation recently sanctioned by the Government of India will provide an adequate remedy.

3. In the number of offences under Special and Local Laws there has been a slight diminution compared with those reported during the previous year, the figures being 27,647 and 28,232 respectively. The difference is chiefly due to a decrease of cases under the Cantonment, Police and Municipal Acts. The cases under the last enactment returned as true have fallen from 2,506 in 1885 to 1,670; while during the years 1883 and 1884 no less than 3,445 and 3,125 such cases were returned. In the report for 1884 the decrease, compared with the figures for 1883, was attributed to the greater willingness on the part of the people to conform to sanitary rules, and the slight difference between the statistics for those two years may have been susceptible of that explanation; but it seems difficult not to believe that laxity in municipal administration must to a considerable extent have caused the reduction of such cases in the year under review to less than half the number of such offences committed in 1883.

4. There has been a satisfactory increase in the number of persons from whom security for good behaviour was taken. In 1885 the number had fallen to the unprecedentedly low figure of 2,629, during the year under review it rose to 3,659, which is slightly in excess of the number given for 1884. It is also satisfactory to observe that the average amount of security demanded has risen from Rs 150 during the previous year to Rs 195. The statistics for 1885 indicated that Magistrates did not make full use of the preventive jurisdiction given them under the Code of Criminal Procedure, and possibly the increase in offences against property during the year 1886 has been in some measure caused by the fact that security was demanded from so few persons during 1885. The power is one which many Magistrates find it disagreeable to employ, but the Lieutenant-Governor is convinced that rightly used it is a powerful means of repressing crime, which the country cannot afford to do without in its present state of civilization.

5. 43,050 complaints were summarily dismissed by Magistrates against 39,298 in the previous year. In 11,581 of the complaints so dismissed a reference was first made to the Police. The cases thus disposed of related chiefly to complaints of simple hurt and assault, minor kinds of criminal trespass, and offences connected with marriage. It is in regard to these classes of cases that the aid of the criminal courts is most commonly wantonly invoked where at most a civil injury has been committed; and in such cases the issue of process without due deliberation inflicts needless hardships on the persons summoned to attend the courts. It is therefore satisfactory that Magistrates appear more ready than formerly to examine the grounds on which complaints made to them are based. Still, however, the percentages of persons convicted to those tried for certain offences remains very low; thus in cases of assault only 13 per cent. were convicted, while in regard to offences relating to marriage, and defamation the convictions were as low as 11 and 7 per cent. respectively.

6. With regard to offences generally the percentage of persons convicted, committed or referred, by Magistrates, was the same as during the previous year, namely, 40. The results attained in the Hoshiárpur District are again very poor, the percentage of convictions being only 21. In the Gurdáspur District there has been a slight improvement, the percentage having risen from 22 in 1885 to 26.

7. The subject of the realization of fines imposed in district courts and by Sessions Judges demands attention. In the case of Magistrates' courts the percentages of fines realized during the past four years have been as follows :—

1883	...	...	...	80
1884	...	...	...	79
1885	...	...	...	75
1886	...	...	...	70

The figures given in the reports include those of fines imposed under the Frontier Regulations, and are thus not an exact indication of the results attained in the ordinary criminal courts ; still the steady decrease in the realizations during the last four years requires explanation and the application of a remedy.

In Sessions Courts the results are, if the figures may be accepted as correct, extremely poor, as only 8 per cent. of the fines imposed were realized against 11 per cent. during the previous year. The Lieutenant-Governor requests that the Judges of the Chief Court will favor him with the result of the detailed inquiry which is now being made from each Sessions Judge.

8. The Report on the Criminal Administration in the Punjab has been very punctually submitted, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank the Judges for it, and also for the manner in which they have controlled the courts subordinate to them during the past year.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to the Registrar of the Chief Court, Punjab, for the information of the Judges, with special reference to paragraph 7 and for circulation with the Report, and to the Commissioners of the Delhi, Jullundur, Lahore and Ráwalpindi Divisions with reference to the concluding part of paragraph 2, and also to the Commissioner of the Derajat Division with regard to the District of Muzaffargarh.

Ordered also that the Review be printed and published in the *Punjab Gazette*.

By order of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor,

W. M. YOUNG,

Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore.—10-6-87—5.

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No. 3.—Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Punjab, during the year 1886.

CORRIGENDUM.

In line 18, page 7, for "District Magistrate of Lahore," substitute "Sessions Judge, Lahore, and District Magistrates, Lahore and Amritsar."

No. 4.—Statement showing the general result of Criminal trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Punjab, during the year 1886.

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Appendix.

Extracts from the Annual Criminal Reports of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates.

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FROM

T. GORDON WALKER, ESQUIRE,

Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, the 25th April 1887.

Sir,

I am directed to submit the Annual Report on the administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab, during the year 1886. The form of the Report is the same as that of previous years; but the bulk has been considerably reduced by the omission of details which do not appear to call for notice every year.

PART I.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

A.—GENERAL REVIEW OF OFFENCES COMMITTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.

Offences reported, admitted to have occurred and brought to trial.

2. The annexed statement gives for each of the last three years, (1) the number of offences reported to the Police or brought before the Magistrates by complaint, (2) the number disposed of summarily by dismissal of complaint, or struck off the Police Registers as untrue; and (3) the number of cases brought to trial.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Year.	Offences reported.	Complaints summarily dismissed.	Offences struck off the register on the application of the police.	Offences admitted to have occurred.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.	REMARKS.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1884	109,355	32,881	1,758	74,716	57,021	125,174	
	1885	113,800	35,669	1,349	76,782	56,190	125,845	
	1886	120,350	39,129	1,523	79,698	56,412	124,826	
Offences under Special and Local Laws.	1884	26,264	2,051	39	24,174	23,761	51,163	
	1885	28,232	3,559	98	24,575	23,544	53,276	
	1886	27,647	3,929	52	23,674	23,222	52,349	
Total ...	1884	135,619	34,932	1,797	98,890	80,782	176,337	
	1885	142,032	39,228	1,447	101,357	79,734	179,121	
	1886	147,997	43,050	1,575	103,372	79,634	177,175	

3. The main features of the above statement are (*a*) the steady increase of crime, as shown not merely by the number of offences reported to the Police or brought before the Criminal Courts by complaint, but also by the number of offences admitted to have occurred; and (*b*) the use made by the Criminal Courts of their power of disposing of complaints without issue of process, when a preliminary inquiry shows that no offence has been committed. Taking the latter of these points first, it will be observed that out of the whole number of offences under the Indian Penal Code, reported or complained of, in almost one-third of the cases, a preliminary inquiry by the Magistrate (made direct or through the agency of the Police) was sufficient to show that there were no grounds for proceeding. A reference was made to the Police in 11,581 out of the total of 43,050 cases thus disposed of, the remainder being thrown out by the Magistrates on the examination of the complainant, with or without other inquiry. A reference to Statement 2 with this Report, will show that the principal classes of cases in which Magistrates have made use of these powers of summary disposal are the following :—

Remarks on the above statement Complaints summarily dismissed

Description of Crime	Offences reported.	Complaints rejected without reference to the Police.
Simple hurt (Section 323, &c.)	11,090	3,177
Assault (352 and 358)	31,578	10,369
Criminal trespass (minor cases) ... —	5,307	2,428
Offences relating to marriage ... —	7,201	2,622
Total —	54,976	18,596

These are the classes of cases in which Magistrates were formerly in the habit of issuing process too readily and without the preliminary inquiry necessary for determining whether there were sufficient grounds for taking action.

4. Taking the figures in column 6 of the statement, given in paragraph 2, it will be seen that there has, as already remarked, been a steady increase of crime. Notwithstanding the larger number of complaints thrown out *in limine* by the Magistrates, the offences under the Indian Penal Code, admitted to have occurred in 1886, are almost 7 per cent. in excess of the number in 1884, the details of cases and persons brought to trial being almost the same in each of the last three years. Such remarks as appear necessary on these results will be made under the next head, when the statistics under the various classes of offences are examined.

Increase of Crime.

B.—Offences Classified.

5. The following comparative statement shows the variations of crime in the last two years under the main heads of offences against the Indian Penal Code, the number of cases brought to trial under each head, and the results of the trial of offenders.

Variations under the main heads of crime under the Indian Penal Code

Description of Offence.	Number of offences admitted to have occurred, during the year.		Percentage of increase or decrease.	Number of cases brought to trial.		Persons disposed of during the year.		Persons convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted to those tried.	
	1885.	1886.		1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Chapter VI.—Offences against the State ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	6	...	6	...	100
„ VII.—Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	100
„ VIII.—Offences against the public tranquility ...	800	945	+ 18	746	822	7,032	6,702	4,691	4,378	67	65
„ IX.—Offences by or relating to public servants ...	174	143	− 18	168	140	210	198	64	48	30	24
X.—Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants ...	958	958	...	968	954	1,855	1,803	910	899	48	50
„ XI.—False evidence and offences against public justice ...	1,008	1,013	+ 0·5	973	988	1,529	1,493	660	654	43	44
„ XII.—Offences relating to coin and Government stamps	137	149	+ 9	129	126	148	151	80	73	54	48
„ XIII.—Offences relating to weights and measures ...	81	70	− 13	80	59	114	86	64	37	56	43
„ XIV.—Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals ...	575	506	− 12	540	498	1,736	1,229	1,183	730	68	59
„ XV.—Offences relating to religion ...	192	153	− 20	183	140	508	383	76	43	15	11
„ XVI.—Offences affecting the human body :—											
1.—Offences affecting life ...	849	947	+ 11	736	749	1,146	1,198	514	539	45	45
2.—Causing of mis-carriages, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births ...	71	93	+ 31	57	64	77	81	45	33	58	41
3.—Hurt ...	7,715	8,702	+ 13	6,911	7,946	17,797	19,689	3,849	4,068	22	21
4.—Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	794	739	− 8	677	633	1,795	1,729	271	265	15	15
5.—Criminal force and assault	21,741	19,795	− 9	19,244	17,708	48,066	44,053	6,393	5,796	13	13
6.—Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labor ...	257	288	+ 12	181	217	392	554	103	134	26	24
7.—Rape ...	107	109	+ 2	76	84	89	97	29	27	33	28
8.—Unnatural offence ...	86	108	+ 26	73	75	94	87	45	48	48	55
Chap. XVII.—Offences against property :—											
1.—Theft ...	11,957	14,100	+ 18	6,642	7,494	9,404	10,630	6,060	6,817	64	64
2.—Extortion ...	230	222	− 3	197	188	516	430	47	56	9	13
3.—Robbery and dacoity ...	317	365	+ 68	169	204	366	426	158	185	43	43
4.—Criminal misappropriation of property ...	474	414	− 13	433	382	684	533	346	297	51	56
5.—Criminal breach of trust...	596	701	+ 18	534	599	666	780	193	243	29	31
6.—Receiving of stolen property ...	2,546	2,969	+ 16	2,108	2,319	3,289	3,658	1,868	2,125	57	58
7.—Cheating ...											
8.—Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property...	784	624	− 20	743	614	1,113	982	221	199	20	20
9.—Mischief ...	18	8	− 55	17	7	26	13	11	2	42	15
10.—Criminal trespass ...	3,236	3,403	+ 5	2,587	2,722	6,390	6,624	1,588	1,675	25	25
„ XVIII.—Offences relating to documents, or to trade, or property marks ...	14,843	16,516	+ 11	5,132	5,250	9,521	9,831	3,430	3,781	36	38
„ XIX.—Criminal breach of contracts of service ...	120	124	+ 3	117	122	202	223	61	41	30	18
„ XX.—Offences relating to marriage ...	41	21	− 50	40	20	65	34	24	14	37	41
„ XXI.—Defamation ...	4,389	3,958	− 10	4,070	3,743	5,880	5,578	603	598	10	11
„ XXII.—Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	400	274	− 31	394	272	688	465	89	34	13	7
	1,286	1,279	− 1	1,265	1,265	2,204	2,407	315	293	14	12
Total ...	76,782	79,698	+ 4	56,190	56,412	1,23,611	1,22,154	33,991	34,139	27	28

Offences against the human body (Chapter XVI).

6. The total number of offences affecting the human body admitted to have occurred has slightly decreased from the figures of the preceding year; but this result is due to the greater number of complaints of simple hurt and assault dismissed summarily by the Magistrates. On the other hand offences affecting life have increased by 11 per cent. The returns of 1885 showed a serious increase in the number of murders committed during that year, as compared with the figures of 1884; and the returns of

the year under report show still more unfavourable results. The annexed statement gives for each of the last three years the number of murders admitted to have occurred and the results of the trials in the cases brought before the Courts :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Year.	Cases.		Persons disposed of by the ordinary tribunals.				Remaining under trial.	Proportion of convictions to total number disposed of.
	Returned as true.	Brought to trial.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted, discharged, died, &c.	Total disposed of.		
1884 ...	347	312	613	212	317	529	84	40
1885 ...	433	348	743	215	363	578	165	37
1886 ...	452	339	783	208	381	589	194	35

The following Districts show the greatest number of murder cases returned as true:—

District.	1886.	1885.
Peshawar	109	100
Rawalpindi	39	30
Kohat	32	35
Bannu	26	33
Jhelum	25	25

With a considerable increase in the number of murders admitted to have occurred and of accused brought to trial, there has, it will be seen, actually been a slight falling off in the number of convictions. The results of the trials by Sessions Judges in each of the Sessions Divisions are given below :—

Division.	Persons disposed of by the ordinary tribunals.		Persons disposed of by Councils of Elders.	
	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Convicted.
Delhi	3	1	...	...
Umballa	10	10	...	...
Jullundur	10	9	...	...
Hoshiarpur	1	4	...	...
Ferozepore	5	13	...	...
Amritsar	18	5	...	...
Sialkot	6	6	...	...
Lahore	16	12	...	...
Mooltan	6	8	...	...
Rawalpindi	24	15	...	...
Jhelum	66	29	...	...
Derajat	88	16	41	30
Peshawar	124	80	37	115
Total ...	377	208	78	145
1885 ...	361	215	48	92

Offences against property (Chapter XVII).

7. The increase in crime, which is the main feature of the returns now under review, has occurred, as will be seen from the following figures, entirely under the head of "offences against property."

Year.	Number of Cases.		Percentage brought to trial.
	Admitted to have occurred.	Brought to trial.	
1883	32,557	19,133	59
1884	32,364	18,556	57
1885	34,901	18,562	53
1886	39,322	19,779	50

A reference to the statement in paragraph 5, will show that the increase is most marked under the following sub-heads :—

Sub-head of Crime	Number of True Cases.	
	1885.	1886.
Theft	11,957	14,100
Receiving stolen property ...	2,546	2,969
Criminal trespass (including house-breaking, &c.)	14,843	16,516
Total ...	29,346	33,585

From the abstract given at the beginning of this paragraph it will be seen that with the admitted increase of offences against property the proportion of cases brought to trial has steadily decreased, the percentage for 1883 and 1886 being 59 and 50 respectively.

Details for Districts.

8. The annexed statement, in which the offences against property admitted to have occurred and brought to trial in each district are shown grouped into four main classes, will give some idea of the manner in which offences against property have increased :—

District.	*Theft and receipt of stolen property.*				*Serious cases of criminal trespass.*				*Robbery and dacoity.*				*Other cases.*				*Total.*					
	Cases returned as true.		Cases brought to trial.		Cases returned as true.		Cases brought to trial.		Cases returned as true.		Cases brought to trial.		Cases returned as true.		Cases brought to trial.		Cases returned as true.		Cases brought to trial.		Percentage.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885	1886
Delhi	434	395	297	292	254	226	72	68	2	2	2	2	126	91	127	91	816	714	498	453	61	63
Gurgaon	231	205	165	163	152	156	54	50	8	3	4	3	129	95	118	92	520	459	341	308	66	67
Hissar	412	412	307	295	187	201	98	85	7	6	7	2	93	129	89	121	699	748	501	508	72	69
Rohtak	211	209	162	161	121	197	37	62	6	7	3	8	72	73	68	69	410	486	270	300	66	62
Umballa	626	537	418	412	622	409	81	99	3	4	3	3	271	302	271	302	1,522	1,252	773	816	51	65
Karnal	450	501	193	247	285	290	68	80	9	8	4	4	164	147	131	101	908	946	396	432	44	46
Simla	123	140	115	130	22	14	17	14	...	1	...	1	57	39	58	39	202	194	190	184	94	95
Jullundur	181	340	160	188	560	623	72	65	5	9	5	5	276	210	276	199	1,022	1,182	513	457	50	39
Ludhiana	224	263	220	195	300	345	68	78	3	6	3	6	414	354	414	354	941	968	705	633	75	65
Hoshiarpur	248	383	192	197	419	552	81	75	5	23	5	19	285	305	296	300	957	1,263	574	591	60	47
Kangra	313	223	217	170	113	111	52	66	4	1	3	...	322	311	318	297	752	646	590	533	78	82
Ferozepore	666	817	443	443	344	671	122	190	12	18	6	5	363	309	300	279	1,385	1,855	871	917	63	49
Amritsar	756	1,085	478	589	591	960	132	171	28	20	21	20	526	485	322	463	1,901	2,550	1,153	1,243	61	49
Gurdaspur	254	457	210	230	578	753	68	88	13	9	5	5	269	236	225	201	1,114	1,455	508	524	46	36
Sialkot	577	646	408	448	980	902	116	122	4	3	3	3	518	396	426	328	2,079	1,947	953	901	46	46
Gujranwalla	389	630	316	381	330	464	110	115	7	8	7	6	349	326	227	233	1,075	1,428	660	735	61	51
Lahore	1,260	1,475	751	929	988	195	195	254	28	30	21	16	280	305	283	285	2,556	3,005	1,250	1,484	49	49
Mooltan	773	960	450	509	445	504	138	182	10	12	6	9	220	295	218	249	1,448	1,771	812	949	56	54
Jhang	396	440	205	311	264	184	63	78	4	2	2	2	65	82	53	82	729	708	323	473	44	67
Montgomery	1,155	1,696	421	619	329	438	79	103	6	35	2	11	275	347	174	259	1,765	2,516	676	992	38	39
Muzaffargarh	383	453	194	229	400	444	104	132	8	2	7	3	103	130	82	111	894	1,029	387	475	43	44
Rawalpindi	633	975	346	429	597	862	109	146	9	34	6	13	574	590	492	459	1,813	2,461	953	1,047	53	43
Jhelum	556	628	314	326	434	658	138	137	9	9	9	5	441	323	327	314	1,440	1,618	788	782	55	48
Gujrat	549	468	301	331	389	424	99	70	9	8	3	8	245	180	216	154	1,192	1,080	619	563	52	52
Shahpur	468	601	246	309	327	375	84	93	8	5	3	5	168	187	142	171	971	1,168	475	578	49	49
D. I. Khan	269	213	143	149	196	202	79	104	5	16	3	5	97	73	86	57	567	564	311	315	55	56
D. G. Khan	417	424	253	268	232	269	85	84	5	4	1	5	200	171	200	172	854	868	519	529	61	61
Bannu	266	343	151	181	639	670	113	106	10	18	1	6	124	207	86	116	1,039	1,238	351	409	34	33
Peshawar	334	376	322	306	730	719	180	164	34	15	11	8	313	306	284	317	1,411	1,416	797	795	56	56
Hazara	228	250	161	201	189	193	65	83	13	13	5	7	281	313	161	192	711	769	392	483	55	63
Kohat	721	524	191	175	379	269	71	61	43	34	8	9	165	183	143	130	1,308	1,010	413	375	32	37
Total ...	14,503	17,069	8,750	9,813	12,396	14,380	2,830	3,225	317	365	169	204	7,785	7,500	6,813	6,537	35,001	39,314	18,562	19,779	53	50

The results shown by these figures are so generally bad that it is scarcely necessary to select any District for special mention. In the following the number of offences admitted to have occurred, exceeded 2000:—

District.	True Cases.		Cases brought to trial.	
	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.
Lahore ...	3,005	2,556	1,484	1,250
Amritsar ..	2,550	1,901	1,243	1,153
Montgomery ...	2,516	1,765	992	676
Rawalpindi .	2,461	1,813	1,047	953

Even if allowance be made for greater accuracy in recording offences reported to have occurred, the Judges think it is beyond doubt that there has been a serious increase in the number of offences against property. Several District Magistrates have noticed the matter in their reports, but it would not be easy to assign any special reasons for the increase of this form of crime on the one hand, and on the other for the decrease in the proportion of cases which the Police have succeeded in bringing before the Courts for trial. The Judges would however invite the attention of Government to the remarks of the District Magistrate of Lahore on the subject, which will be found amongst the extracts.

Offences under Special and Local Laws.

9. Under the head of Special and Local Laws the statistics of persons and cases brought to trial in each of the last three years, do not show any great variations. Offences under the Code of Criminal Procedure will be noticed separately, and the following table gives the figures under the principal heads for the other offences:—

	Cases returned as true.		*Persons convicted.*	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Arms Act ...	204	227	172	178
Canals and Drainage Act ...	810	989	1,451	1,695
Cantonments Act ...	3,822	3,129	6,020	5,110
Cattle Trespass Act ...	1,420	1,454	711	751
City Chaukidars Act ...	95	116	118	157
Contract (workmen) Act ...	98	55	29	3
Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs Act ...	439	342	426	254
Excise Act	310	349	303	378
Forest Act ...	1,125	1,199	3,141	3,619
Gambling Act ...	156	178	590	555
Hackney and Stage Carriages Act ...	187	330	230	325
Municipal Act ...	2,506	1,670	2,798	1,729
Opium Act ...	351	326	346	386
Police Act ...	6,095	5,460	9,051	8,082
Prostitutes (under the Cantonments Act) ...	137	191	159	234
Punjab Laws Act ...	511	401	679	494
Railways Act ...	420	354	422	338
Salt and Saltpetre Act ...	69	87	120	123
Stamp Act ...	120	78	125	81

Mooltan (576) and Dera Ghazi Khan (322) show the largest number of convictions under the Canals Act. The District Magistrate, Mooltan, considers that the prosecutions under this head in his district were necessary in the interests of the Canal administration. Of the total number of convictions under the Forest Act, Kangra contributes 2,385, or about two-thirds, as compared with 1835 in 1885. This increase is explained in the remarks of the District Magistrate's report, printed amongst the extracts under this head. There is a further decrease in the number of convictions under the Municipal Act.

The figures under the heads of Cantonment and Police Act correspond closely with those of 1884.

Cases under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

10. The annexed statement gives the usual details of proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure:—

Nature of Proceedings.	Year.	Total number of cases disposed of.	Total number of persons disposed of.	Number of persons convicted.
Proceedings against witnesses under Sections 87 to 89 and 485	1885	3	3	3
	1886	1	1	...
Proceedings under Chapter VIII—security to keep the peace	1885	2,663	10,389	5,400
	1886	2,463	9,732	5,126
Proceedings under Chapter VIII—security for good behaviour	1885	2,583	3,368	2,629
	1886	3,546	4,901	3,659
Proceedings against public nuisances, Chapter X	1885	82	228	78
	1886	68	115	37
Disputes as to immoveable property, Chapter XII	1885	194	579	197
	1886	194	605	159
Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Section 250 ...	1885	1,127	1,361	1,361
	1886	1,077	1,258	1,258
Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII	1885	...	...	...
	1886	..	...	...
Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1885	1,865	1,865	446
	1886	1,880	1,880	415
Forfeiture of bonds under Chapter XLII ...	1885	213	294	208
	1886	224	300	187

It may be noticed in connection with the increase of offences against property commented on above, that the number of persons from whom security for good behaviour was taken, in each of the last three years has been—

1884.	1885.	1886.
3,256	2,629	3,659

The following abstract gives details of the number of persons imprisoned in default of security, and the average amount of security demanded:—

Year	Prevention of breach of the peace.				Good behaviour.			
	Number of persons from whom security or recognizance was demanded.	Number of persons imprisoned in default.	Number of persons detained for more than one month in default.	Average amount of security demanded.	Number of persons from whom security or recognizance was demanded.	Number of persons imprisoned in default.	Number of persons detained for more than one month in default.	Average amount of security demanded
1885 ...	5,400	115	25	121	2,629	468	277	150
1886 ...	5,126	279	69	187	3,659	625	277	195

C.—Original Trials in Magistrates' Courts.

Results of trials in Magistrates' Courts.

11. The following is an abstract of the results of trials in Magistrates' Courts for the cases disposed of during the year under report.

Accused persons whose cases were disposed of

	Number.	Percentage.
Died or escaped	82	...
Transferred	46	...
Discharged or acquitted for want of prosecution ...	50,096	29
Discharged or acquitted on other grounds... ...	54,954	31
Convicted, committed or referred	69,853	40
Total ...	1,75,031	...

These percentages are practically the same as in each of the two preceding years. The percentages of convictions were lowest in the following districts—

Hoshiarpur	21
Gurdaspur	26
Ludhiana	28

and highest in—

Simla	69
Peshawar } Multan }	55

The percentage for Gurdaspur is an improvement on that of the preceding two years; but that of Hoshiarpur remains very low.

The results according to the classes of Courts in which the trials took place were as follows:—

Class of Officers.	Number of persons disposed of.		Percentage of persons convicted, committed or referred.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
District Magistrates	6,453	6,801	54	60
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners ...	61,118	64,238	39	41
Tahsildars	61,773	57,513	36	34
Naib-Tahsildars	5,085	3,877	36	42
Cantonment Magistrates	8,392	7,789	79	75
Canal Officers and other special Magistrates ...	2,046	2,593	74	65
Boards of Honorary Magistrates	20,349	19,202	35	35
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	12,824	13,018	33	31
Total ...	1,78 040	1,75,031	40	40

Pending files and average duration of trials.

12. The details of cases for disposal, disposed of and pending (with the number of accused persons awaiting trial) at the close of the year are shown is this abstract :—

Year.	Number of cases.			Number of persons awaiting trial at the close of the year.
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	
1884	80,849	79,810	1,039	2,640
1885	80,376	79,330	1,046	2,533
1886	80,088	78,762	1,326	3,068

The average duration of trials in each class of Court was as follows:—

		Days. 1885.	1886.
Special Magistrates	...	4	4
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	2nd and 3rd class	8	7
	1st class ...	9	9
Benches of Magistrates	...	5	5
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts.	2nd and 3rd class	8	7
	1st class ...	8	9
District Magistrates.	Under their ordinary powers ...	9	11
	Under their enhanced powers (Sec. 30, Criminal Pro. Code)	18	21

13. The annexed comparative statement shows the distribution of the criminal work amongst the various Courts exercising Magisterial powers:—

Distribution of criminal business.

Description of Court or Officer exercising powers.	Cases disposed of.			Percentage.			Average number of cases decided by Officers of each grade.		
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Special Magistrates ...	616	858	989	0·8	1·1	1·3	18	19	31
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	4,881	5,412	6,152	6·1	6·8	7·8	81	87	88
Boards of Honorary Magistrates	9,063	9,525	9,193	11·5	12·0	11·7	378	433	368
Naib-Tahsildars with judicial powers ...	1,196	1,818	1,354	1·5	2·3	1·7	85	140	150
Tahsildars ...	27,176	25,343	24,041	34·0	31·9	30 6	221	204	195
Judges of Small Cause Courts and Munsifs ...	157	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...
Cantonment Magistrates ...	4,183	4,764	4,154	5·2	6·1	5·3	465	529	415
Extra Assistant Commissioners	21,724	22,459	22,798	27·2	28·4	28 9	259	242	250
Assistant Commissioners ...	5,812	4,615	5,036	7·3	5·8	6·4	232	220	252
District Judges and Subordinate Judges with Appellate powers ...	1,562	1,581	1,885	1·9	1·9	2·4	71	116	105
District Magistrates ...	3,440	2,955	3,160	4·3	3·7	3 9	108	95	102

Honorary Magistrates, Tahsildars, and Extra Assistant Commissioners as usual disposed of the bulk of the petty criminal work, deciding 79 per cent of the total number of cases tried. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly or in Benches disposed of 19 per cent. of the total number of cases decided in Magistrates' Courts. The benches at Amritsar (2049), Delhi (1051), Lahore (856), Peshawar (799) and Rawalpindi (770), had the greatest outturn of work, the figures given after each, showing the number of cases disposed of. Amongst Honorary Magistrates who sit singly, the following may be specially named as having decided the greatest number of cases:—

District.	Name of Magistrates.	Powers.	Number of cases disposed of.
Ludhiana	Shahzada Nadir	2nd Class ...	614
Lahore	Fakir Sayad Jamal-ud-din	1st „ ...	602
Amritsar	Sardar Ajit Singh, C.I.E., Hony. E. A. C. ...	1st „ ...	384
Lahore	Sardar Narindar Singh	3rd „ ...	318
Amritsar	Haji Gulam Husein Khan, Hony. E.A.C. ...	2nd „ ...	287
Kohat	Nawab Sir Khawaja Mohamed Khan, K.C.S.I.	2nd „ ...	283

The criminal case work of all kinds disposed of by District Magistrates in each of the past two years respectively, will be seen from this abstract:—

Year	In exercise of		With the assistance of a Council of Elders.	In exercise of appellate powers.
	Enhanced powers.	Ordinary powers.		
1885	568	1,590	797	4,190
1886	675	1,399	907	4,509
+	107	...	110	319
−		191	...	...
Average for each District 1886 ...	22	45	29	145

D.—Special Jurisdiction of Magistrates.

District Magistrates' powers under Section 30, Criminal Procedure Code.

14. District Magistrates disposed of 675 cases in exercise of their enhanced powers under Section 30, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 568 in 1885. The following District returns show the highest figures:—

District.	No. of Cases.
Lahore	78
Gujranwala	40
Rawalpindi	37
Shahpur	36

Of the total number of cases disposed of, 280 or 41 per cent. were cases triable exclusively by the Court of Sessions; and the remainder were other cases in which the District Magistrate had to pass sentence beyond the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class.

European British subjects.

15. The number of European British subjects brought to trial before Magistrates during the year, was 113 as against 121 in the preceding year, and 93 in 1884. Of those brought to trial 52 were convicted, 53 acquitted or discharged, 4 committed to the Sessions Court, and 4 to the Chief Court.

Frontier Regulations.

16. The annexed statement shows the number of cases disposed of under the various Frontier Regulations in the Districts to which they applied during the past and preceding years:—

District.	Regulation I. of 1872, Section 3.		Regulation I. of 1872, Section 4.		Regulation I. of 1872, Section 8.		Regulation IV. of 1873, Section 2.		Regulation VII. of 1873, Section 6.		Regulation III. of 1873.	
	Proceedings against villages for suppression of evidence or harbouring criminals.		Cases in which persons were deported on account of quarrels likely to lead to bloodshed.		Adultery		References to Councils of Elders.		Crossing the Frontier.		Hazara Tenancy Regulation.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Dera Ismail Khan	.	.	..	2	3	.	15	15	7	3	..	..
Dera Ghazi Khan	1	.	.	..	11	4	53	69	...	...	...	.
Bannu	7	3	.	13	2	2	247	144	.	...	...	...
Peshawar ..	5	3	..	.	..	1	152	156	..	...	1	...
Hazara	1	2	..	.	3	.	122	116	.	...	...	...
Kohat	2	3	4	..	..	5	178	407	...	...	...	...
Total ...	16	11	4	15	19	12	767	907	7	3	1	...

The references to Councils of Elders have thus been more numerous than in the preceding year. The results of these references in each District, during the past year and 1885, are shown below :—

District.	Number of persons tried		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of convictions	
	1885	1886.	1885.	1886	1885.	1886.
Dera Ismail Khan	42	28	40	8	95	29
Dera Ghazi Khan	97	138	90	130	93	94
Bannu	712	490	225	204	32	42
Peshawar	392	359	202	218	52	60
Hazara	223	242	146	192	65	79
Kohat	436	1,102	162	578	37	52

Much greater use was made of the powers of reference in Kohat than in any of the other districts; and there has been a very large increase in the number of references in that district during 1886, as compared with the figures of 1885. With this increase the proportion of convictions in Kohat has also risen considerably (from 37 to 52 per cent. of the persons tried). The District Magistrate, Kohat, explains the large percentage of convictions to be due "to the pressure put upon village *maliks* to surrender their criminals," and the Sessions Judge remarks that "if anything like justice has been done by the councils the increased severity ought to do good."

The following statement gives information regarding the fines imposed in each District under all the special Frontier regulations :—

District.	Fines imposed.		Average per person convicted.		Percentage of fines imposed realized within the year.		Amount awarded as compensations.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Dera Ismail Khan	2,235	1,739	56	102	22	53	2,235	1,739
Dera Ghazi Khan	4,822	8,272	53	64	87	30	3,383	6,473
Bannu	14,078	13,838	62	67	30	35	11,265	12,317
Peshawar	11,219	18,433	54	83	75	32	7,253	9,688
Hazara	2,655	4,181	18	23	55	24	2,046	2,875
Kohat	9,182	33,334	57	58	62	63	5,343	19,500
Total ...	44,191	79,797	51	60	55	46	31,525	52,592

The total amount of fines realized during the year under report was Rs. 51,104, as against Rs. 33,104 in 1885 and Rs. 42,696 in 1884. Of the amount realized in 1886, Rs. 14,764 were on account of fines imposed in previous years.

E.—Original Jurisdiction of the Courts of Session.

Original work of Sessions Courts.

17. The details of the original Criminal work disposed of by Courts of Session in each of the past two years are given in the following abstract:—

	Cases.		Persons.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Sessions trials	389	392	708	778
Cases referred by District Magistrates under Section 34, Criminal Procedure Code.	258	221	331	259
Other references	22	41	28	62
Total ...	669	654	1,067	1,099

Sessions trials.

18. The annexed is a statement of the results of the trial of cases committed to the Courts of Session in each of the past four years:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	For disposal.				Disposed of.						Pending at the end of the year.					
	Persons.		*Total.*		*Persons.*				*Total.*							
Year.	Remaining from previous year.	Committed to the Sessions during the year.	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Convicted and referred to the Chief Court under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Percentage of persons convicted.	Cases pending over 3 months.	Average duration.	Date of oldest case pending.
1886 ..	121	809*	461	930	5	334	297	142	392	778	69	152	56	11	55	12th Novr. 1883.
1885 ..	72	758	451	880	3	306	264	135	389	708	62	122	56	3	55	12th Novr. 1883.
1884	130	707	391	837	5	307	374	79	350	765	41	72	59	6	60	12th Novr. 1883.
1883 ...	98	684	401	782	2	268	276	106	333	652	68	130	59	5	49	14th Septr. 1883.

* Of these 11 were received by transfer.

The figures of 1885 and 1886 do not differ materially. Of the persons convicted 142 were sentenced to death by the Courts of Session as compared with 135 in 1885. The pending file was slightly heavier at the close of 1886 than of the preceding year, and the average duration was the same for both years.

European British subjects.

19. Four European British subjects were tried by Sessions Judges during the year, of whom two were convicted and two acquitted or discharged. There were no such trials in the preceding year.

F.—Witnesses.

Examination and detention of witnesses.

20. The total number of witnesses examined by the Criminal Courts of the Province, was for each of the two past years—

	1885.	1886.
District Courts	236,295	250,413
Sessions Courts	5,746	5,837
Chief Court	36	56

The details as to the periods of detention are as follows:—

	Percentage.	
	1885	1886
Discharged on the first day	90·7	90·1
„ „ second day	6·9	7·6
„ „ third day	1·7	1·7
Detained more than three days	0·7	0·6

The following districts show the largest number of detentions for more than three days:—

Umballa	204
Delhi	194
Shahpur	167

Dieting of witnesses.

21. The District returns give the following results for the Province of the dieting in each of the two last years of witnesses who attended the Criminal Courts:—

Year.	Number of witnesses who attended the Court.	Total number of witnesses examined.	Actual number of witnesses dieted.	*Number of witnesses dieted.*		*Amount of diet money paid.*		*Average cost of each witness dieted.*					
				By Police.	By Magistrate.	By Police.	By Magistrate.	By Police.			By Magistrate.		
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1886	264,664	250,413	83,044	46,149	47,688	11,448	23,652	0	4	0	0	7	11
1885	247,404	236,295	69,913	39,036	40,478	9,179	19,687	0	3	8	0	7	9

The above would show that 31 per cent. of the witnesses who attended the courts received diet money. The amount paid away as diet money in each of the last three years has been as follows:—

	Rs.
1884	29,560
1885	28,866
1886	35,100

Although these figures indicate some improvement, the proportion of witnesses attending Court who receive diet money in some districts is still very small, and the matter requires the attention of District Magistrates. In the Peshawar district, the proportion was only 10 per cent.

PART II.—PUNISHMENTS.

Details of punishments inflicted by the Courts.

22. The following statement gives details of the punishments inflicted by the Criminal Courts of the Province, during the year under report, and in 1885 :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Persons sentenced to												Persons ordered to find or give.			Persons imprisoned in default of furnishing Security for good behaviour.	
				Transportation			Imprisonment.				Whipping.		Fine.						
							Rigorous.												
Class of Tribunal.	Year.	Total number of persons punished.	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	Security to keep the peace.	Recognisance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Rigorous.	Simple.
Magistrates Courts ...	1885	69,331	.	..	..	.	8,612	4,781	742	3	233	1,057	9,394	46,175	4,033	1,367	2,629	420	42
	1886	68,389	.	...	...	.	10,024	5,402	757	2	181	1,207	10,613	42,296	4,039	1,089	3,661	567	33
Sessions Courts ...	1885	611	...	93	25	.	435	37	1	2	15	7	264	..	..	...	16	10	1
	1886	584	...	112	33	.	359	24	1	6	..	..	165	18	...	1	44	40	2
Chief Court ...	1885	112	84	23	...	..	3	2	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
	1886	129	82	34	1	...	4	2	..	...	...	...	4	..	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1885	70,074	84	116	25	.	9,050	4,820	743	5	248	1,064	9,658	46,175	4,033	1,367	2,645	436	43
	1886	69,102	82	146	34	.	10,387	5,434	758	8	181	1,207	10,782	42,314	4,039	1,099	3,705	607	36

Death and transportation.

23. The number of sentences of death confirmed by the Chief Court in the year under report was 82. Sentences of transportation have been in each of the last three years :—

	1884.	1885.	1886.
For life ...	143	116	146
For a term ...	73	25	34

Imprisonment.

24. The details of sentences of imprisonment for each of the last two years are as follows :—

	Number.		*Percentage.*	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Not exceeding 15 days ...	1,647	1,792	11	10
„ „ 6 months ...	8,580	9,996	57	58
„ „ 2 years ...	4,174	4,645	28	27
„ „ 7 „ ...	672	766	4	5
Above 7 „ ...	19	24	...	...
	15,092	17,223	...	...

Whipping.

25. Sentences of whipping have been awarded as follows in each of the three years :—

Years.	*In addition to* Other punishment.	*In lieu of* Other punishment.
1884 ...	278	1,292
1885 ...	248	1,064
1886 ...	181	1,207

These figures seem to call for no remarks.

Fines.

26. The following abstract shows the amount of fines imposed by all the Courts of the Province (including fines under the Frontier Regulations) the amount realized and the amounts awarded and paid as compensation to injured parties &c., under Section 545, Criminal Procedure Code—

	Fines.			Compensation.		
	Imposed.	*Realised.*	*Percentage*	*Awarded.*	*Paid.*	*Percentage*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885 ...	5,00,607	3,71,211	74 ..	95,168	47,785	50
1886 ...	5,62,221	3,89,108	69	1,22,788	56,616	46

The realizations shown above include those on account of previous years. The proportion awarded as compensation was as usual much higher in the case of fines imposed under Frontier Regulations than under the ordinary law. The details are as follows:—

	Amount of Fine.		Percentage.
	Imposed.	Awarded as compensation.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
Under Frontier Regulations	79,797	52,592	66
Under ordinary law ...	4,65,342	68,647	15
Total ...	5,45,139	1,21,239	22

The total in this statement is that of fines imposed by District Courts.

Fines of District Courts.

27. The following abstract gives details as to fines imposed by District Courts:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total number of persons fined.		Total amount of fines imposed.		Average amount of fine per head.		Percentage of the fines imposed that were realized within the year.		Percentage of fines imposed ordered to be paid in compensation.	
1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885	1886	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
55,569	52,909	4,84,597	5,45,139	9	10	62	57	19	22

The increase in the amount of the fines inflicted is mostly made up of fines under the Frontier Regulations, the figures for each of the last two years being under this head:—

	Rs.
1885	44,191
1886	79,797

It will be seen that with an increase in the amount of fines imposed there has been a decrease in the percentage of realizations within the year. The figures given in para. 16 show that the proportion of realizations under the Frontier Regulations fell from 55 to 46 per cent. At the same time there has been a general improvement in the proportions realized in most Districts, Montgomery showing 51 per cent., as against 27 per cent. in 1885. The lowest percentages appear in the returns of the Frontier Districts of Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan. The following is an abstract of the total realizations (including the

amounts realized on account of past years) as compared with the amounts imposed in each of the past four years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Amount of Fines.				
Year.	Imposed.	*Realized.*		Total.	Percentage of column 5 on column 2.
		On account of year.	On account of past year.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1883 ...	5,59,492	3,51,447	94,754	4,46,201	80
1884 ...	4,86,275	3 04,498	80,688	3,85,186	79
1885 ...	4,84,597	3,00,985	64,160	3,65,145	75
1886 ...	5,45,139	3,13,202	73,283	3,85,585	70

The general results of realizations do not compare very favourably with those of past years; but this is in part at least due to the inclusion of the figures of fines under the Frontier Regulations.

Fines in Courts of Session.

28. The following abstract gives information regarding the fines imposed by Courts of Session:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year.	Total number of persons fined.	Total amount of fines imposed.	Average amount of fine per head.	Percentage of fines imposed that were realized in the year.	Percentage of fines imposed, ordered to be paid in compensation.
		Rs.	Rs.		
1885	264	16,010	61	11	11
1886	183	17,082	93	8	8

On the figures of last year the Court issued a Circular Memo. directing the serious attention of Sessions Judges to the matter, pointing out the very small proportion of realization to the amount of fines imposed; the figures of 1886 show very much worse results than those of any previous year, as will be seen from the annexed statement:—

Year.	Amount of Fines.				
	Imposed.	*Realized.*			Percentage of total realization on amount imposed in the year.
		On account of year.	On account of past year.	Total.	
1883 ...	13,726	4,750	4,498	9,248	67
1884 ...	15,487	3,948	2,832	6,780	44
1885 ...	16,010	1,714	4,352	6,066	38
1886 ..	17,082	1,557	1,966	3,523	21

It is possible that the figures of 1886 are not correct; and a detailed inquiry is now being made from each Sessions Judge.

PART III.—APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE CHIEF COURT.

Appeals to District Courts.

29. The percentage of persons who instituted appeals in District Courts to the number against whom appealable sentences were past was 20, as compared with 18 in 1885 and 16 in 1884. Of, the persons whose appeals were decided, 65 per cent., as against 61 and 64 in each of the preceding years, were wholly unsuccessful. The following abstract shows the agency by which the appellate work was disposed of in each of the past two years (number of cases)—

Year.	District Magistrates.	District and Sub-Judges.	Assistant Commissioners in charge of Sub-Divisions.
1885 ...	4,190	76	22
1886 ...	4,477	68	15

The average duration of appeals was 11 days as against 10 and 9 in the two preceding years. The average duration was again highest in the two districts of Ludhiana (35 days), Karnal (32 days); Sialkote with an average of 27 days coming next. The number of cases pending at the close of the year in Ludhiana was 51 (involving 100 persons); and of these 8 had been pending for more than three months. No other District shows very unfavourable results, the total number of appeals pending at the close of the year being only 167 for the whole Province, of which 11 had been on the file for more than three months.

Appellate work of Courts of Session.

30. Of the persons against whom sentences appealable to the Court of Session were passed 54 per cent., as compared with 45 per cent. in 1885 and 50 per cent. in 1884, appealed. The general result of the appellate work of Courts of Session is shown in the following statement:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	For Disposal.						Disposed of.																
							Persons.								Total.								
Year.	Pending from last year.		Instituted during the year.		Total.		Died, escaped or transferred to another Court.	Appeal rejected otherwise than on the merits.	Appeals rejected under Section 421, C. P. C.		Sentence or order confirmed after hearing.	Sentence reduced or order otherwise altered.	Sentence or order reversed.	New trial or commitment ordered.	After directing further enquiry under Sec. 428, Cr. P. C.		Without directing further enquiry.		Pending at the end of the year.		Average duration of appeals.	Number of appeals pending more than three months.	Date of oldest appeal pending.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			Without calling for files.	After perusal of files.					Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			
1886 ..	137	172	4,811	5,990	4,948	6,162	4	35	75	2,126	1,815	443	1,357	74	72	76	4,705	5,861	171	225	13	...	2-11-86
1885 ..	132	177	4,021	4,796	4,154	4,963	16	55	105	1,445	1,646	439	1,05.	30	101	129	3,916	4,863	137	172	16	2	23-7-85
1884 ...	161	179	3,991	4,876	4,152	5,055	1	47	325	1,744	1,259	493	93.	17	57	70	3,903	4,808	132	177	19	1	13-9-84

Of the persons whose appeals were disposed of 69 per cent. were wholly unsuccessful, as compared with the proportions 68 and 70 in the two preceding years respectively. The average duration shows a further satisfactory decrease from 16 to 13 days. The number of cases pending at the close of the year was not excessive for the whole Province or for any Division.

31. The following Statements A and B show the Criminal Revision work coming before District and Sessions Courts and the manner of disposal :—

Applications for revision.

A.—Revision work in District Courts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Year.	*Number of accused persons in respect of whom application was made for revision.*			Applications rejected, including those which the Courts have refused to submit to the Chief Court.	Applications dealt with under Sec. 436 or 437, Criminal Procedure Code.	Cases referred to the Chief Court under Sec. 438, Criminal Procedure Code.	Applications pending.	Average duration
	On behalf of accused.	On behalf of complainant.	Total.					
1885	505	1,283	1,788	1,330	312	104	42	8
1886	741	1,848	2,589	1,893	452	111	133	8

B.—Revision work in Sessions Courts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Year.	*Number of accused persons in respect of whom application was made for revision.*			Applications rejected, including those which the Courts have refused to submit to the Chief Court.	Committal or further enquiry ordered.	Cases referred to the Chief Court under Sec. 438, Criminal Procedure Code.	Applications pending.	Average duration.
	On behalf of accused.	On behalf of complainant.	Total.					
1885	373	260	633	493	78	41	21	14
1886	443	628	1,071	856	97	68	50	19

PART IV.—CRIMINAL BUSINESS OF THE CHIEF COURT.

32. The Chief Court in exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction disposed of 4 cases, during the year under report. In the first the accused was convicted under Section 409, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment; in the second the accused was charged under the same section, but was acquitted; in the third the accused was convicted under Section 304, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment; while in the fourth, the accused, three in number, were convicted of two charges under Section 394, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, *i.e.* 14 years in all.

Original trials

33. The following is an abstract of the work of the Chief Court as a Court of Criminal reference (Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code) in each of the past two years :—

Capital sentences referred by Courts of Session

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	For disposal		Disposed of.							Pending		
					Persons.							
Year.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Conviction and sentence confirmed.	Conviction affirmed but sentence modified	Convicted and sentenced for a minor offence	Acquitted.	Fresh trial ordered	Cases.	Persons	Average number of days each case lasted.
1886	140	182	112	146	82	34	8	22		28	36	41
1885	128	162	98	124	84	23	3	12	2	30	38	42

The above shows an increase in this branch of the Court's work. The number of cases for disposal in 1884 was 78, and in 1883, 105.

Criminal appellate work.

34. The number of Criminal appeals instituted in the Chief Court in each of the past four years was as follows :—

1	2	3	4
Year	From the orders of Sessions Judges.	From the orders of District Magistrates.	Total.
1886 ..	291	248	539
1885 ...	284	270	554
1884 ...	225	256	481
1883 ...	252	250	502

The appeals were, according to the nature of the sentence appealed against—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Appeals from				
Year.	Sentence of death or transportation for life.	Sentence of imprisonment or transportation for 7 years or upwards.	Sentence of imprisonment exceeding 3 years, but less than 7 years.	Sentence of imprisonment for 3 years, or less than 3 years.	Total
1885 .	191	77	176	106	550
1886 .	211	107	157	64	539

The results of the appeals decided were as follows—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	For disposal.						Number of persons disposed of												
	Pending from last year.		*Instituted during the year.*		*Total.*									*Total*		*Pending.*			
Year	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons	Died, escaped or transferred.	Appeals rejected.	Sentences or orders confirmed	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Oldest date of pending appeal.
1885	54	79	554	721	608	800	3	241	285	78	95		30	554	729	54	71	38	16-9-85
1886	54	71	539	679	593	750		234	251	110	53		13	527	660	66	89	31	6-9-86

35. The following statement shows the number of cases coming before the Chief Court as a Court of Revision, and the manner in which they were disposed of :—

Revision.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	For disposal.										Persons disposed of.													
YEAR.	*Pending from last year*		*Reported for orders under Section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.*		*Instituted by petition under Section 439, Criminal Procedure Code.*		*Taken up by the Court on its own motion under Section 439, C. P. C.*		*Total.*		Died, escaped or transferred.	Application rejected.	Sentences or orders confirmed.	Sentences enhanced.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	*Total.*		*Pending.*		Average duration.	Oldest Date.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.									Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
1885	104	255	140	330	1,130	2,506	30	54	1,413	3,145	..	1,034	346	47	123	317		227	1,368	2,994	55	150	23	5-8-85
1886	55	150	171	207	1,238	2,557	50	68	1,504	3,072		1,007	254	38	141	230	..	201	1,370	2,771	125	301	22	11-11-86

The figures of 1886 do not differ materially from those of the preceding year.

36. The Chief Court also disposed of 42 miscellaneous cases as against 60 in 1885. The files of 122 cases were called for on the periodical returns and inspected.

Miscellaneous cases.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T. GORDON-WALKER,

Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab.

STATEMENTS Nos. 1 to 8.

STATEMENT No. 1

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXERCISING JURISDICTION IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE PUNJAB, ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR 1886,—AND THE WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR.

Class of Court.	Number of officers.		Total number of cases decided.			
			Original.		*Appeal.*	
	European.	Native.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.—Magistrates—						
Special Magistrates	21	11	989	29	...	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly { 2nd and 3rd Class	1	58	4,618	2,046	...	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly { 1st Class	...	11	1,534	915	...	...
Benches of Magistrates	..	132	9,193	2,093	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts { 2nd and 3rd Class ...	7	149	31,383	25,888	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts { 1st Class ...	39	75	27,885	28,579	50	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts	31	...	3,160	13,057	4,509	73
Total	99	436	78,762	72,607	4,559	73
II.—Courts of Session	13	...	654	21	854	38
III.—Chief Court	4	...	116	42	527	...
Grand Total	116	436	79,532	72,670	5,940	111

STATEMENT No. 2.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED, AND OF PERSONS TRIED, CONVICTED AND ACQUITTED OF EACH CLASS OF OFFENCE, IN THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1886.

Description of Offence.	Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.		Other cases struck off as false.	Balance of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial, during the year.	Persons.					
		Without reference to the police.	After reference to the police.				Under trial, during the year.	Discharged in consequence of the non-attendance of the complainant or the withdrawal of the complaint.	Acquitted or discharged on other grounds.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province, or trial postponed in consequence of insanity.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A.—Offences under the Penal Code.												
Offences against the State. — Chap. VI. Secs. 121 to 130	1	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	6	...	...
Offences against the Army and Navy. — „ VII. „ 131 to 140	3	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Offences against the public tranquility. — „ VIII. „ 143 to 145, 149 to 151, 157, 158. Unlawful Assembly	87	25	2	1	52	47	511	1	137	361	...	12
„ 147, 148, 152 and 153 to 156. Rioting, &c. ...	1,221	313	243	22	643	541	5,200	44	1,769	3,172	2	222
„ 168 Affray	269	11	7	1	250	234	1,225	5	366	845	...	9
Offences by or relating to public servants. — „ IX. „ 161 to 169. By public servants	194	88	21	1	84	82	121	4	98	17	...	2
„ 161, 170 and 171. Relating to public servants	112	41	12	...	59	58	79	5	42	31	1	...
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants. — „ X. „ 172 to 190	1,106	106	34	8	958	954	1,845	20	882	899	2	42
False evidence and offences against public officers. — „ XI. „ 193 to 200. False evidence or subornation, &c., of public servants	378	42	5	1	330	325	583	3	338	213	...	29
„ 201 to 229. Offences against public justice ...	910	171	51	5	683	663	966	13	484	441	1	27
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps. — „ XII. „ 231 to 254. Offences relating to coin ...	161	8	5	7	141	118	144	...	76	67	...	1
„ 255 to 263. Offences relating to stamps ...	8	...	...	...	8	8	8	...	2	6	...	...
Offences relating to weights and measures. — „ XIII. „ 264 to 267	77	7	...	...	70	59	86	...	49	37	...	

Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals.	„ XIV.	„	269 to 278. Offences affecting public health ...	204	25	13	...	166	162	394	9	113	270	...		2
		„	279 to 289 Offences affecting safety	175	14	7	...	154	151	236	5	72	157	...		2
		„	290 and 291. Offences affecting convenience ...	301	93	41	...	167	167	561	53	221	276	...		11
		„	292 to 294. Offences affecting decency and morals	40	12	10	...	18	17	52	2	24	26	...		...
		„	294A. Keeping lottery office or publishing proposals for lottery	3	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...		...
Offences relating to religion.	„ XV.	„	295 to 298	308	110	41	4	153	146	420	106	234	43	...		37
Offences affecting the human body.	„ XVI.	„	302 and 303. Murder	497	10	5	20	452	339	783	2	375	208		4	194
		„	307. Attempt at Murder	118	11	6	11	90	59	112	...	58	38	...		16
		„	304. Culpable homicide	194	4	7	11	172	149	322	...	142	147		2	31
		„	304A. Causing death by rash or negligent act ...	41	...	...	3	38	37	55	...	23	32	...		...
		„	308. Attempt at culpable homicide	10	3	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
		„	305 and 306. Abetment of suicide	2	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	2	2	...		...
		„	309. Attempted suicide	221	6	9	17	189	162	163	...	49	112		1	1
		„	311. Thuggee, &c.	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...		...
		„	312 to 315. Causing miscarriage	37	4	11	...	22	16	30	...	24	1	...		5
		„	316. Injury to unborn children	3	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...		...
		„	317. Exposure of infants	56	12	2	3	39	26	28	...	10	18	...		...
		„	318. Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body	35	3	1	...	31	21	27	...	13	14	...		...
		„	325 to 331 & 333. Hurt with aggravating circumstances	1,709	195	143	83	1,288	974	1,967	80	677	1,068		2	140
		„	323, 324, 332 & 334 to 338. Other cases ...	11,090	3,177	492	7	7,414	6,972	18,131	10,302	4,556	3,000		4	269
		„	341. Wrongful restraint	1,119	587	136	3	3,933	348	965	360	457	136	...		18
		„	342 to 348. Wrongful confinement	977	387	222	22	346	285	821	291	360	129		2	39
		„	352 to 358. Criminal force or assault ...	31,378	10,369	1,177	37	19,795	17,708	44,358	26,658	11,594	5,796		5	505
		„	364, 366, 367. Kidnapping or forcible abduction with aggravating circumstances	133	37	45	2	49	46	127	1	87	33	...		6
		„	363, 365, 368, 369. Other cases	537	114	173	26	224	159	445	53	249	94		6	43
		„	370, 371. Slavery	33	16	14	...	3	3	8	...	7	1	...		...
		„	372 and 373. Buying or selling a minor for the purpose of prostitution	26	10	8	...	8	6	16	...	10	6	...		...
		„	374. Forced labor	7	3	...	...	4	3	7	4	3	...	...		...
		„	376. Rape	205	44	38	14	109	84	101	...	69	27		1	4
		„	377. Unnatural offences	134	2	7	17	108	75	89	...	39	48	...		2
Offences against property.	„ XVII.	„	382. Theft with aggravating circumstances ...	50	12	7	...	31	19	41	1	19	21	...		...
		„	379 to 381 and 401. Other cases	19,980	2,090	3,266	555	14,069	7,475	10,818	49	3,723	6,796		21	229
		„	386 to 389. Extortion with aggravating circumstances	40	22	10	...	8	8	13	...	8	5	...		...
		„	384 and 385. Other cases	980	414	345	1	214	180	434	33	333	51	...		17
		„	392 (Robbery.) With hurt	65	13	6	1	46	29	57	...	23	34	...		...
		„	394 (Robbery.) Other cases	834	239	310	38	247	144	294	...	176	108	...		10
		„	393 (Robbery.) Attempts	19	10	6	...	3	2	2	...	1	1	...		...

STATEMENT No. 2.—*continued.*

Description of Offence.				Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.		Other cases struck off as false.	Balance of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial, during the year.	Persons.					
					Without reference to the police.	After reference to the police.				Under trial, during the year.	Discharged in consequence or the non-attendance of the complainant or the withdrawal of the complaint.	Acquitted or discharged on other grounds.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province, or trial postponed in consequence of insanity.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A.—Offences under the Penal Code.—(concluded.)															
Offences against property.—*contd.*	Chap. XVII.	Secs. 396	Dacoity. With murder	5	...	...	...	5	1	4	...	4	...	...	...
		„ 397	Dacoity. With attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	9	4	1	2	2	2	3	...	...	2	...	1
		„ 398	Dacoity. Attempted robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapons ...	20	1	2	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		„ 395, 399, 400 & 402	Dacoity. Other cases	59	8	1	3	47	26	100	2	35	40	...	23
		„ 403 & 404.	Criminal misappropriation of property	750	211	122	3	414	382	551	8	228	297	...	18
		„ 406 to 409.	Criminal breach of trust ...	1,355	436	195	23	701	599	809	16	521	243	...	29
		„ 411 to 414.	Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property	3,194	46	60	119	2,969	2,319	3,765	11	1,506	2,125	16	107
		„ 417 to 420.	Cheating	1,722	851	245	2	624	614	1,021	48	729	199	6	39
		„ 421 to 424.	Fraudulent deeds or disposition of property	47	35	4	...	8	7	13	...	11	2	...	...
		„ 429 to 433 and 435 to 440.	Criminal trespass. Mischief. With aggravating circumstances	1,606	260	241	71	1,034	515	1,181	36	771	355	2	17
		„ 426 to 428, and 434.	Criminal trespass. Mischief. Other cases	4,482	1,623	459	31	2,369	2,207	5,557	1,899	2,241	1,320	...	97
		„ 459 & 460.	Criminal trespass. Resulting in death or grievous hurt	37	...	4	1	32	23	54	...	27	19	2	6
		„ 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 & 458.	Criminal trespass. For commission of serious offences	12,537	184	182	212	11,959	2,657	4,364	12	1,725	2,425	2	100
		„ 453 & 456	Criminal trespass. Other serious cases ...	2,623	77	58	99	2,389	545	764	7	243	478	1	35
		„ 447, 448, 451 & 452.	Criminal trespass. Minor cases	5,307	2,428	714	29	2,136	2,025	4,935	1,854	2,175	859	2	45

Offences relating to documents and to trade or property mark.	Ch. XVIII.	Secs. 465 to 471 and 474. Forgery or uttering or possessing forged documents or papers ...					365	183	80	..	102	101	178	3	120	37	3	15
		„ 472 to 476. Counterfeiting or making or possessing a counterfeit seal, &c., for purposes of forgery					2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		„ 477. Fraudulently destroying or defacing a will or other document					44	15	17	...	12	11	19	...	16	3	...	...
		„ 482, 486, 487 and 488. Using a false trade or property mark and knowingly selling property so marked					7	2	.	...	5	5	13	9	4	...	...	...
		„ 483 to 485. Counterfeiting or making or possessing a die, plate, or instrument for counterfeiting a trade or property mark					5	5	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
		„ 489. Removing, destroying, &c., a trade or property mark with intent to cause injury ...					40	29	6	...	5	5	28	...	27	1	...	...
Criminal breach of contracts of service.	„	XIX.	„	490 to 492			32	10	1	...	21	20	34	14	6	14	...	...
Offences relating to marriage.	„	XX.	„	493 to 498			7,201	2,622	617	4	3,958	3,743	5,740	1,973	3,003	598	4	182
Defamation ...	„	XXI.	„	500 to 502			554	234	46	...	274	272	483	223	209	34	..	18
Criminal intimidation, insult or annoyance.	„	XXII.	„	506. The threat being to cause death or other grievous hurt			244	185	15	...	44	43	84	32	48	4	..	...
			„	504 to 510. Other cases			2,020	681	103	1	1,235	1,222	2,358	1,457	576	289	1	35
						TOTAL ...	120,350	28,993	10,136	1,523	70,698	56,412	124,826	45,707	42,215	34,139	93	2,672

B.—OFFENCES UNDER SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS.

Breach of laws relating to—																
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	Act	XI. of 1878	233	3	1	2	227	212	287	50	58	178	...	1
Canals	„	VIII. of 1873	1,061	12	...	...	989	991	2,629	155	758	1,695	2	19
Cantonments, Military	„	III. of 1880	3,129	...	...	...	3,129	3,010	5,980	...	862	5,119	...	8
Cattle Trespass	„	I. of 1871	2,397	748	191	4	1,454	1,311	4,275	1,994	1,488	751	..	22
City Chaukidars	„	XX. of 1856	124	1	...	..	123	116	207	..	48	157	..	2
Code of Civil Procedure	„	XIV of 1882	47	...	...	...	47	44	68	..	51	19	...	...
Companies Act	„	VI of 1882	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...
Contract—Workmen	„	XIII. of 1859	94	39	...	...	55	44	97	41	51	3	...	2
Contract by workmen on Railways and other Public Works	„	IX. of 1860	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs	„	XXVII. of 1871	372	25	...	5	342	237	303	..	44	254	...	5
Emigration	„	VII. of 1871	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excise on spirits and drugs	„	XXII. of 1881 & XVI of 1883 ...	364	8	2	5	349	343	567	5	177	378	..	7
Factories	„	XV. of 1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farcy and Glanders	„	XX. of 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferries	„	XVII of 1878	24	...	...	...	24	19	45	14	10	19	...	2
Foreigners	„	III of 1864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Forests	„	VII of 1878	1,289	70	11	9	1,199	1,161	4,761	7	1,014	3,619	...	121

STATEMENT No 2.—*concluded.*

Description of Offence.	Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.		Other cases struck off as false.	Balance of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial, during the year.	Persons.					
		Without reference to the police.	After reference to the police.				Under trial, during the year.	Discharged in consequence of the non-attendance of the complainant or the withdrawal of the complaint.	Acquitted or discharged on other grounds.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province, or trial postponed in consequence of insanity.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
B.—Offences under Special and Local Laws—(continued).												
Gambling ... ... Act III of 1867 ...	189	2	4	5	178	169	860	...	291	555	...	14
Hackney and Stage Carriages ... ... XVI of 1861 & XIV of 1879 ...	353	16	7	...	330	330	406	10	71	325	...	...
License Act ... ... „ II of 1878 ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...
Marriages Christian ... ... „ XV of 1872 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipalities ... ... „ IV of 1873 ...	1,717	47	...	...	1,670	1,665	2,672	32	893	1,729	2	16
Murderous Outrages ... ... „ XXIII of 1867 & IX of 1877	4	...	...	...	4	4	10	...	4	6	...	...
Mutiny Act ... ... „ VII of 1867 ...	3	...	...	...	3	3	4	...	...	4	...	...
Opium ... ... „ I of 1878 ...	346	18	1	1	326	329	531	1	141	386	...	3
Pleaders ... ... Act XVIII of 1879 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police ... ... „ V of 1861 ...	5,477	8	5	4	5,460	4,920	9,358	...	1,275	8,082	1	...
Post office ... ... „ XIV of 1866 ...	8	...	...	...	8	8	8	...	1	7	...	...
Prevention of murder of female infants ... ... „ VIII of 1870 ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Printing Presses ... ... „ XXV of 1867 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prisons ... ... „ XXVI of 1870 ...	47	...	...	...	47	47	52	...	11	41	...	...
Prostitutes ... ... „ III of 1880 ...	191	...	...	...	191	191	260	...	26	234	...	...
Punjab Courts Act ... ... „ XVIII of 1884 ...	6	...	...	...	6	6	8	...	3	5	...	...
Punjab Laws Act... ... ... „ IV of 1872 ...	410	8	1	...	401	388	639	17	121	494	...	7
Railways ... ... „ IV of 1879 ...	379	22	3	...	354	352	484	1	137	338	2	6
Registration ... ... „ III of 1877 ...	5	1	...	...	4	4	20	3	4	13	...	...
Salt and Saltpetre ... ... „ XII of 1882 ...	89	...	2	...	87	81	139	...	14	123	...	2
Security for good behavior ... ... Chap. VIII. Cr. Pro. Code ...	4,286	149	133	14	3,990	3,661	5,085	5	1,245	3,691	2	142
Security to prevent breach of the peace ... Chap. VIII, Cr. Pro. Code ...	4,928	1,296	1,083	2	2,547	2,494	9,831	1,465	3,188	5,116	...	62
Stamps ... ... Act I of 1879 ...	82	3	1	...	78	80	126	...	45	81	...	...
Telegraph ... ... „ I of 1876 ...	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Treasure Trove ... ... „ VI of 1878 ...	7	...	...	...	7	7	16	...	1	15	...	...

Vagrancy—European	„	IX of 1875	...	2	..	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Wandering and Dangerous Lunatics	„	XXXVI of 1858	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frontier Rules.																	
Regulation I. of 1872, Section 3			...	8	...	...	...	8	8	95	...	1	94	...	...
„ „ „ 4			...	18	...	...	...	18	18	19	...	...	19	...	...
„ „ „ 8				11	...	...	...	11	12	12	3	3	6	...	...
„ VII. of 1873 „ 3, 5 & 6			...	3	...	...	...	3	3	4	...	...	4	...	...
„ IV. of 1873, Section 2 ...			...	.	..	...	...	...	959	2,486	4	1,025	1,330	...	127
TOTAL			..	27,647	2,476	1,445	52	23,674	23,222	52,349	3,807	13,064	34,881	9	588

STATEMENT No. 3.

STATEMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE IN THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1886.

Nature of Proceedings.	For disposal.		Disposed of.			Remaining under trial.	
				Persons.			
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Discharged	Convicted.	Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Proceedings against witnesses, under Sections 87 to 89 and 485	2	2	1	1	...	1	1
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII. to prevent breach of the peace	2,481	9,793	2,463	4,606	5,126	18	61
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII. security for good behaviour	3,635	5,014	3,546	1,242	3,659	89	113
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X.	78	127	68	78	37	10	12
5. Disputes as to immoveable property, Chapter XII.	195	620	194	446	159	1	15
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with, under Section 250 ...	1,077	1,258	1,077	...	1,258	...	...
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI.	1,894	1,894	1,880	1,465	415	14	14
9. Forfeiture of bonds, under Chapter XLII.	230	306	224	113	187	6	6
Total	9,592	19,014	9,453	7,951	10,841	139	222

STATEMENT No. IV.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF CRIMINAL TRIALS IN THE

Class of tribunal.		NUMBER OF PERSONS FOR DISPOSAL.								PERSONS			
		Remaining at the end of the previous year.	Brought to trial during the year.						Total.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Discharged without trial		A[illegible]
			Under arrest by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received on commitment or reference.	Received by transfer.			In consequence of the non-appearance of the complainant or withdrawal of complaint.	On other grounds.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Magistrates.													
Special Magistrates		3	7	56	2,340	204	...	...	2,610	2	143	83	667
Honorary Magistrates ..	2nd and 3rd class ...	107	1,939	921	7,294	246	...	1	10,508	8	4,342	1,662	1,360
	1st class ...	66	988	285	1,363	39	...	...	2,741	5	532	623	506
Benches of Magistrates...		118	5,763	577	12,473	406	...	...	19,337	4	7,651	1,905	2,874
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts.	2nd and 3rd class ...	1,041	18,030	6,301	48,966	2,302	...	...	76,640	19	28,310	10,340	11,652
	1st class ...	1,090	30,085	5,970	20,791	1,052	...	30	59,018	45	8,997	13,751	6,976
District and Divisional Magistrates, Cases referred under Section 349, Criminal Procedure Code		...	...	...	...	...	284	...	284	...	...	9	30
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	Under their ordinary powers	74	4,420	428	604	142	...	2	5,670	43	121	1,775	516
	Under powers under Section 30, Criminal Procedure Code	34	1,228	22	1	6	...	...	1,291	2	...	94	131
Total... ...		2,533	62,460	14,560	93,832	4,397	284	33	178,099	128	50,096	30,242	24,712
II.—Courts of Session ...	Trials under Chapter XIX...	121	...	...	...	...	798	11	930	5	...	...	334
	References under Section 30 Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	...	...	265	...	265	...	...	...	16
	Other references ...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	63	...	...	...	19
Total... ...		121	...	...	...	...	1,126	11	1,258	5	...	...	369
III.—Chief Court	Original trials	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	1
	References under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code	38	...	...	...	...	144	...	182	...	...	...	22
Total... ...		39	...	...	...	...	149	...	188	...	...	...	23
Grand Total... ...		2,693	62,460	14,560	93,832	4,397	1,559	44	179,545	133	50,096	30,242	25,104

No. IV.

TRIBUNALS OF VARIOUS CLASSES IN THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1886.

DISPOSED OF						Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.					Total number of cases pending.	Number of cases pending over 3 months.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.
Convicted.									Summons cases.		Warrant cases.					
On regular trial.		On Summary trial.		Committed or referred.	Total.			Enquiries under Chapter XVIII.	Tried regular.	Tried summarily.	Tried regularly.	Tried summarily.	Total.			
Appealable sentence passed.	Non-appealable sentence passed.	Appealable sentence passed.	Non-appealable sentence passed.													
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1,698	...	...	...	...	2,593	17	991	...	987	...	2	..	989	5	...	4	2,543
2,988	...	...	...	8	10,368	140	4,632	1	3,016	...	1,601	...	4,618	60	1	7	12,247
478	497	...	...	9	2,630	91	1,542	5	643	..	886	...	1,534	43	...	9	6,453
3,982	...	2,785	...	1	19,202	135	9,205	...	5,435	1,839	1,919	...	9,193	56	...	6	15,338
24,489	343	...	...	276	75,429	1,211	31,258	10	19,722	...	11,651	...	31,383	487	3	7	86,836
12,181	11,851	56	3,350	760	57,967	1,051	27,973	346	10,035	1,665	15,377	448	27,871	509	11	9	115,543
208	29	...	...	...	276	8	186	...	...	...	193	...	193	6	...	5	162
742	1,608	30	414	113	5,362	308	2,392	43	227	227	1,715	94	2,306	112	11	11	6,305
666	35	...	...	256	1,184	107	703	28	...	...	647	...	675	48	9	21	5,087
47,432	14,363	2,871	3,764	1,428	175,031	3,068	78,882	433	40,065	3,731	38,991	542	78,762	1,326	35	8	250,413
284	13	...	...	142	778	152	409	...	...	...	392	...	392	69	11	55	5,467
240	3	...	...	...	259	6	226	...	...	...	221	...	221	5	...	7	370
39	4	...	...	...	62	1	42	...	..	...	41	...	41	1	...	4	...
563	20	...	...	142	1,099	159	677	...	...	...	654	...	654	75	11	36	5,837
.	5	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	110	56
...	124	...	...	...	146	36	110	...	...	..	112	..	112	28	...	41	..
..	129	...	...	...	151	36	113	...	....	...	116	...	116	28	...	43	56
47,995	14,512	2,871	3,764	1,565	176,281	3,203	79,672	433	40,065	3,731	34,761	542	79,532	1,429	46	8	256,306

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED BY THE VARIOUS

Class of Tribunal.	Persons sentenced to												Persons sentenced to fine or give		
		Transportation.			Imprisonment.				Fine.		Whipping.				
					Rigorous.										
	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal Servitude.	With Solitary confinement.	Without Solitary confinement.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	With imprisonment or transportation.	Without imprisonment or transportation.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Sureties of the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I.—MAGISTRATES.															
Special Magistrates	...	...	...	...	...	35	77	...	59	1,586	...	.	...	...	.
Honorary Magistrates { 2nd and 3rd class	...	...	...	...	299	190	16	...	389	2,470	...	13	...	...	...
Honorary Magistrates { 1st class ..	...	..	...	...	227	133	8	...	166	448	7	26	19	13	90
Benches of Magistrates	...	...	...	...	190	190	21	...	193	6,343	1	23	..	...	.
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts { 2nd and 3rd class	...	...	...	...	3,083	2,548	271	..	4,299	18,497	6	334	18	2	33
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts { 1st class ...	...	...	...	...	5,283	2,028	334	2	4,846	11,063	105	678	3,870	1,032	3,240
District & Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Section 349, Criminal Procedure Code	.	...	...	...	162	19	...	...	98	8	10	45	3	2	.
Chief Magistrates of Districts { Under their ordinary powers	..	...	...	...	192	185	28	...	194	1,676	11	57	129	39	298
Chief Magistrates of Districts { Under their powers under Section 34, Criminal Procedure Code	...	..	...	...	588	74	2	...	309	5	41	31	.	.	...
Total ..	...	...	...	...	10,024	5,402	757	2	10,613	42,295	181	1,207	4,039	1,088	3,661
II—Court of Session. { Original trials . ..	...	112	27	...	133	14	1	6	65	10	...	..	..	..	...
II—Court of Session. { References under Sec. 34, Criminal Procedure Code	..	.	6	...	224	10	.	...	100	8	.	.	...	.	10
II—Court of Session. { Other references	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	.	.	..	...	...	1	34
Total ..	...	112	33	.	359	24	1	6	165	18	...	...	..	1	44
III—Chief Court. { Original trials ..	.	...	...	.	.	5	.	.	..	...	...	..	.	...	.
III—Chief Court. { References under Sec. 374, Criminal Procedure Code	82	34	1	.	4	3			4		..	...	..	...	...
Total .	82	34	1	..	4	8	..	...	4	...	...	.	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	82	146	34	.	10,387	5,434	758	8	10,782	42,314	181	1,207	4,039	1,089	3,705

No. 5.

CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE PUNJAB, DURING 1886.

Persons imprisoned in default of furnishing security for good behaviour.		DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.																			
		Fine.										Imprisonment.									
												15 days and under.		6 months and under.		2 years and under.		Above 2 years.		Above 7 years.	
Rigorous.	Simple.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed.	Total amount realized.	Amount ordered by way of compensation.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
...	...	14,53	192	...	...	...	...	9,881	9,185	80	51	21	52	14	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,891	444	24	...	...	...	18,973	15,889	3,314	2,495	93	9	396	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	1	369	224	20	1	...	...	11,170	7,218	1,333	1,025	15	3	157	6	212	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6,253	281	2	...	...	...	14,317	12,098	889	468	77	15	303	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	19,424	3,268	95	9	...	...	1,48,841	1,24,241	1,4543	10,198	818	160	4,783	111	84	...	...	...	...	...
471	32	11,064	4,259	428	151	7	...	2,19,322	1,41,774	4,1720	16,093	373	99	3,630	237	3,772	30	7	...	...	...
...	...	19	85	2	...	...	...	3,148	391	50	12	3	...	31	...	147	...	...	...	...	...
68	...	824	868	222	146	8	2	95,808	66,117	54,586	25,524	33	16	191	12	204	...	17	...	...	...
...	...	55	240	43	35	1	...	23,679	8,072	4,774	50	5	...	70	2	211	...	376	...	...	...
567	33	4,1852	9,861	836	342	16	2	5,45,189	3,85,585	1,21,239	55,916	1,438	354	9,575	406	4,580	30	400	...	...	...
...	...	1	32	30	11	1	...	6,262	1,710	640	500	...	...	14	1	23	...	93	...	17	...
10	...	4	62	20	10	4	...	10,820	1,813	909	200	...	...	...	...	4	...	239	...	1	...
30	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	28	...	...	...
40	3	5	94	50	21	5	...	17,082	3,523	1,540	700	...	...	14	1	31	3	360	...	18	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	6	...	2	...
...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	6	...
607	36	41,857	9,958	886	364	21	2	5,62,221	3,89,108	1,22,788	56,616	1,438	354	9,589	407	4,612	33	766	...	24	...

STATEMENT No. 5A.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PARTICULARS OF WHIPPINGS INFLICTED BY THE CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS, OF THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1886.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes awarded.													
	5 *and under.*		6 *to* 10.		11 *to* 15.		16 *to* 20.		21 *to* 25.		26 *to* 30.		*Total.*	
	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	Adults.	Juveniles.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Part I.														
Showing whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI. 1864, in lieu of other punishment.														
1. Theft, as defined in Section 378, I. P. C. ...	36	...	199	1	190	2	115	...	34	...	64	4	524	121
" 380, " ...	7	...	42	...	52	2	45	...	6	...	20	1	147	23
" 381, " ...	1	...	17	...	17	...	10	...	1	...	7	...	43	10
" 382, " ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	5	2
2. Extortion, as defined in " 388, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 389, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in " 411, " ...	3	...	25	...	34	3	16	1	13	...	25	3	110	13
" 412, " ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4. Lurking house-trespass as defined in " 443, " ...	1	...	6	...	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	13	4
5. Lurking house-trespass, by night, as defined in " 444, " ...	...	...	5	1	5	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	16	2
6. House-breaking, as defined in " 445, " ...	2	...	4	...	7	...	13	...	3	...	4	1	26	8

7.	House-breaking by night, as defined in	Section 446, I. P. C.	2	1	12	...	36	...	17	1	4	...	14	...	70	17
8.	Offence under Section 49, Act XXVI of 1871 ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
9.	Offence under Section 19, Act XXVII of 1871	... ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
10.	Offence under Section 14, Act III of 1880 ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	Offence under Section 406 criminal breach of trust	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	...
12.	Offence under Act IV of 1879	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
13.	Criminal Trespass, Section 454 I. P. C.	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...
		TOTAL ...	55	1	312	2	346	7	233	3	66	1	137	10	968	205

PART II.

Showing whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI. 1864.

A.—SECTION 3.

1.	Theft, as defined in	Section 378, I. P. C. ...		...		8		18		22		6		51		105	
		„ 380, „ ...		...		...		2		6		...		1		9	
		„ 381, „ ...		...		...		...		...		...		1		1	
		„ 382, „ ...		...		...		...		...		...		...		..	
2.	Extortion, as defined in	„ 388, „ ...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
		„ 389, „ ...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
3.	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in	„ 411, „ ...		...		3		5		3		2		7		20	
		„ 412, „ ...		...		...		...		...		...		...		..	
4.	Lurking house-trespass as defined in Section 443, I. P. C. ...			...		...		1		..		...		1		2	
5.	Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in Section, 444, P. I. C.			...		...		1		2		...		..		3	
6.	House-breaking, as defined in Section 445, I. P. C. ...			...		...		2		2		...		1		5	
7.	House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446, I. P. C. ...			...		1		2		1		1		12		17	
8.	Offence under Section 19, Act XXVII of 1871			...		3		2		1		...		3		9	
9.	Offence under Section 14, Act III of 1880			...		...		...		...		...		...		...	

B.—SECTION 4.

1.	False evidence, as defined in	Section 193, I. P. C. ...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
		„ 194, „ ...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
		„ 195, „ ...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...	
2.	False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in Sections 211 and 377, I. P. C.			...		...		...		...		...		...		...	

No. 5 A.—*continued.*

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes awarded.												Total.
	5 *and under.*		6 *to* 10.		11 *to* 15.		16 *to* 20.		21 *to* 25.		26 *to* 30.		
	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Part II.—(*concluded*)													
3. Assault as defined in Section 354, I. P. C. ...	...		...		...		...		...		1		1
4. Rape, as defined in Section 375, I. P. C. ...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in Section 377, I. P. C. ...	...		...		...		...		1		2		3
6. Robbery, as defined in Section 390, I. P. C. ...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...
7. Dacoity, as defined in Section 391, I. P. C. ...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in Section 393, I. P. C. ...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in Section 394, I. P. C.	...		...		...		...		...		...		...
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 413, I. P. C.	...		...		...		...		...		...		...
11. Forgery, as defined in ... „ 463, „	...		...		...		...		...		...		...
„ 466, „	...		...		...		...		...		...		...
„ 467, „	...		...		...		...		...		...		...
„ 468, „	...		...		...		...		...		...		...
„ 469, „	...		...		...		...		...		...		...
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443, I. P. C. ...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...
13. Lurking house trespass by night, as defined in Section 444 I. P. C.	...		2		...		...		...		...		2
14. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445, I. P. C. ...	...		...		...		...		...		...		...
15. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446, I. P. C. ...	...		...		3		2		...		1		6
Total ...	...		17		36		39		10		81		183

No. 5 A.—*concluded.*

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes awarded.												Total.
	5 *and under.*		6 *to* 10.		11 *to* 15.		16 *to* 20.		21 *to* 25.		26 *to* 30.		
	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Part III.													
Showing whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI. 1864, on Juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.													
Section 193, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 201 to 229 „	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 323 „	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 325 „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 326 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
„ 376 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
„ 377 „	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	10
„ 392 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
„ 394 „	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 403 „	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 406 „	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 414 „	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 417 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
„ 435 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Act IV of 1879	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	1	...	8	...	4	...	9	...	2	...	8	...	32

Part IV.—*Showing relative number of times whipping was awarded, as compared with other punishments.*

1 Total number of whippings awarded	1,374
2 Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been legally inflicted	12,804
Percentage of whipping ...	9·69

STATEMENT No. 6.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULT OF APPEALS AND REVISION IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1886.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed after hearing.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence or order reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or commitment ordered.	Referred for revision to the Chief Court.	Pending trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Appeals.												
To—												
District Magistrates	8,011	1	1,999	3,036	...	729	1,776	3	157	...	310	11
Courts of Session	6,162	4	2,236	1,815	3	443	1,357	4	74	...	225	13
Chief Court. By persons convicted ...	749	...	234	251	...	110	53	...	12	...	89	31
Chief Court. By Government from Judgments acquittal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14,922	5	4,469	5,102	3	1,282	3,186	7	243	...	624	13
Revision.												
By—												
District Magistrates	2,589	...	1,893	...	...	...	...	...	452	111	133	...
Courts of Session	1,071	...	856	...	...	...	...	...	97	68	50	...
Chief Court	3,072	...	1,907	254	38	141	230	...	201	...	301	...
Total ...	6,732	...	4,656	254	38	141	230	...	750	179	484	...
Grand Total ...	21,654	5	9,125	5,356	41	1,423	3,416	7	993	179	1,108	...

STATEMENT No. 7.

STATEMENT SHOWING USE OF JURIES AND ASSESSORS IN THE CRIMINAL COURTS OF THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1886.

Class of Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried by Assessors.	Jury Trials.					Assessors' Trials.				Classes of cases in which Jurors and Assessors have been principally employed.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	*Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.*		*Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.*		Number of cases in which the Judge agreed with the Assessors.	*Number of cases in which the Judge differed from*			
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Sec. 307 Cr. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under S. 307, Cr. P. C.		One Assessor.	Two Assessors.	Three Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X Cr. P. C.—Jurors	6	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Sessions—Assessors	3	...	379	...	...	...	...	...	299	19	30	31	Sessions trials.
Chief Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction Jurors ...	9	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Original trials.
Total ...	18	5	379	5	5	...	...	...	299	19	30	31	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF THE TRIAL OF

Description of Offence.	Number of persons accused and brought before a Magistrate.						Died, escaped or transferred to other Provinces.	Number actually brought to trial.	Persons whose cases										
		Within the year.							By District Magistrates and other 1st Class Magistrates.							By Courts of Session.			
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	On complaint, Sec. 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On Police report Sec. 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate suo motu. Sec. 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another Province.	Total.			Received by transfer under Sec. 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed. To Court of Session.	Committed. To High Court.	Transferred by order under Sec. 451 B of the Code.	Total omitting entries in Cols. 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under Sec. 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under Sec. 449 of the Code.	Total exclusive of Cols. 17.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X ...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence and offences against public servants, Chapter XI	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience decency and morals, Chapter XIV	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life ...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	1	1	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Hurt	...	21	...	...	...	21	...	21	...	8	13	...	...	...	21	...	1	...	...	1
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Criminal force and assault	...	34	3	2	...	39	...	39	..	19	20	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting property Chapter XVII. — Theft	1	...	2	1	...	4	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting property Chapter XVII. — Robbery	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting property Chapter XVII. — Criminal misappropriation of property ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting property Chapter XVII. — Criminal breach of trust	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Offences affecting property Chapter XVII. — Cheating...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting property Chapter XVII. — Mischief	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting property Chapter XVII. — Criminal Trespass ...	...	1	4	...	...	5	...	5	...	1	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1
Defamation, Chapter XXI... ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult or annoyance, Chapter XXII ...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under Special and Local laws	...	2	20	...	...	22	...	22	...	15	7	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	68	40	4	...	113	...	113	...	52	53	4	4	...	113	...	2	2	...	4

No. 8.

EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS IN THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1886.

WERE DISPOSED.							Number of cases.						SUBSIDIARY TABLE.									
By High Court.			Total for all Courts.										35							36		
Convicted	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under Sec. 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in Col. 5 who applied under Sec. 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under Sec. 526 of the Code, for transfer of their cases.	Of the Total Number of Persons shown in.						Of cases shown in column 30.			
													Column 16			Column 21.		Columns 21 and 24		Disposed of by Magistrates		Disposed of by Session Judges.	
													Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, Sec. 451 A (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of these in Col. 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under Sec. 451 B of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of assessors, Sec. 451 (2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, Sec. 451 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35							36		
													1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
..	...	...	2	..	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...											
..	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	..	...	...	...											
.	...	..	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	..	...											
1	...	1	2	1	3	1	5	4	1	...	...	...											
...	...	...	9	13	22	...	19	19	...	..	...	..											
..	...	...	19	20	39	...	36	36	...	...	...	...	2	110	...	...	..	...	4	105	7	3	1
..	...	...	3	1	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...											
3	...	3	3	...	3	...	4	4	...	...	...	...											
..	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
1	1	2	1	2	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...											
..	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	..	...	...											
..	...	...	1	4	5	...	4	4	...	...	...	...											
..	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
..	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...											
..	...	...	15	7	22	...	22	22	...	...	...	...											
6	1	6	59	56	115	1	113	112	1	...	...	...											

APPENDIX TO THE CRIMINAL REPORT,

1886.

EXTRACTS FROM DIVISIONAL AND DISTRICT REPORTS.

Extracts from Annual Criminal Reports of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates.

SUBJECT.—*General review of offences committed and brought to trial.*

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, LAHORE.

(MR. W. O. CLARK).

The number of offences reported has increased from 7,285 to 9,371. This is due to some extent to the fact that the figures have been more carefully prepared this year than in former years, but no doubt also to a considerable actual increase in crime. This will be treated of later on under the various heads of offences. The increase in the number of complaints summarily dismissed shows an enormous increase in complaints dismissed without reference to police, and a smaller increase in the cases dismissed after reference to police. This result has been obtained by a careful scrutiny of monthly returns from each Magistrate. The cases referred to the Police were mostly cognizable cases and legitimately so referred. I look upon this increase of cases summarily dismissed with satisfaction, and do not think the figures show that it has been done to excess. The people are constantly trying to misuse our Criminal Courts, and too many innocent people are summoned to our Courts. Take, for instance, assault cases, 466 cases were summarily dismissed, 2,309 persons were summoned, and only 265 persons were convicted. A very much larger number of cases might with advantage have been summarily dismissed. The same argument applies even more strongly to marriage and defamation cases (see the figures). Even with the large increase of complaints dismissed summarily, the balance of offences admitted to have occurred has increased from 5,733 to 6,254, an increase 9·1 per cent.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MUZAFFARGARH.

(MR. J. C. BROWN).

The police constantly complain of want of assistance from Zaildars and Lambardars, who retort that the police wish to leave the entire work of detection to them. I cannot say this is a satisfactory state of things, but it seems difficult to remedy. There is no doubt whatever that, when the people resolve to trace and catch a thief, the thief is caught. They only rise to this, however, when they feel disposed to do so, and no amount of urging or threats will move them. In some parts of the district there is no doubt that the zamindars are in league with the thieves, and in these circumstances the police have a difficult task to perform in detecting crime. Taking security from one or two noted bad characters had a marked effect in reducing crime in the Thana circles concerned. This is not lost sight of in the annual tours of Magistrates.

Twenty per cent. of complaints were summarily dismissed as against 25·3 per cent. in 1885. Proper attention is *not* paid in some Courts to careful preliminary examination of complainants, nor is discretion properly exercised in summarily dismissing complaints which should never be allowed to proceed. I have found this in one or two Courts on my annual inspection in December, and it probably will be found in one or two more which have not been inspected since February 1886. The explanation is that new officers never pay any attention to this till they are ordered to do so; that is, till the District Magistrate examines their registers and files. Orders given to their predecessors in office are lost sight of, and there is nothing in the monthly or quarterly returns to indicate which officers are erring.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SHAHPUR.

(MR. WILSON).

Taking the cases admitted to have occurred, those under the Penal Code have increased from 1,726 to 2,124. I have not a sufficient acquaintance with the district to be able to discuss fully the causes of the increase of crime, but it is significant that in 1885 only 44 persons were placed on security for good behaviour, and that 1886 shows a serious increase of crime. The bad livelihood cases instituted in 1886 were almost all taken up towards the close of the year, and endeavours are being made to place the worst characters throughout the district on security for good behaviour during this cold weather; it is to be hoped that these measures will result in a corresponding decrease of crime during the coming year.

The proportion of complaints under the Penal Code rejected as false is 30 per cent. against 31 per cent. for the province last year, so that it does not appear that the Courts are unduly ready to admit false complaints. It is a subject, however, which requires constant attention, as in this district the people seem unusually prone to bringing false accusations in the Criminal Courts. It is satisfactory to notice that the number of complaints rejected without reference to the police has increased from 514 to 649.

Of the cases admitted to have occurred 79 per cent. were brought to trial against 76 per cent. for the district, and 78 per cent. for the Province in the previous year. The proportion of cases under the Penal Code, however, which were brought to trial was only 72 per cent. Mr. Gardiner had a poor opinion of the detective ability of the police, but so far as I have yet seen their working, they do as well as can be expected of men paid at such low rates, in a district where, owing to the large tracts of uninhabited waste, the height to which party spirit runs, the sympathy of the people generally with some forms of crime, and their unusual readiness to bring false accusations and give false evidence, the detection of crime is often extremely difficult.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DERAJAT DIVISION.

(Mr. BECKETT).

In Dera Ghazi Khan, the Magistrates apparently exercise very little care in the examination of complainants and show great laxity in this important matter to which attention has repeatedly been called. The above figures clearly indicate that there is a great divergence of practice in the districts in dismissing complaints *in limine*; thus, while Dera Ismail Khan returns 766 or 41 per cent. of the offences reported as struck off, Bannu shows 251, or 9 per cent; and Dera Ghazi Khan 25, or less than 1 per cent. The number of cases struck off in Dera Ismail Khan is higher than the Provincial proportion (28 per cent. for 1885), and care should be taken that cases are not rejected without sufficient inquiry.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

(Mr. DAMES).

The most unsatisfactory point in the list is the large increase in murders, attempts at murder, and crimes of violence generally. The total number of cases under Sections 302 to 307 was 26, against 11 in 1885, or considerably more than double. It is impossible to assign any definite cause for this increase, but the spirit of lawlessness certainly shows no tendency to diminish on this part of the frontier, and showed a tendency to break out into open violence during the difficulties between the Khosas and Lunds at the commencement of the year.

The motives of jealousy, revenge, and blood feuds are always present, but when a spirit of lawlessness and defiance of order is abroad, a larger than normal proportion of people will be found willing to take the law into their own hands, and it is to this cause that I attribute the increase in serious crimes of violences. The new Frontier Regulation, if extended to this district, should enable the district authorities to cope better with this class of crime than at present. Under these Sections, 302—307, forty persons were actually brought to trial during the year, and of these only 13 were convicted. It may safely be assumed that a considerable proportion of the remaining 27 persons deserved punishment. At present there is no efficient way of dealing with cases where judicial proof is insufficient, while crimes of violence continue to increase. A Jirga can under the present rules only fine, and the fine can only be recovered by attachment or other civil process. The consequence is that if the man convicted has no property, the imposition of a fine is a mere *brutum fulmen* and cannot act as a deterrent in any way.

SESSION JUDGE, PESHAWAR.

(Mr. BENTON).

I think that in recent years the procedure in reporting crime has become more regular and systematic in all the districts while leaving something to be desired. Irregularities in submitting the initial report and in the Police diaries are much less frequent than they used to be.

Kohat, where the Deputy Commissioner takes credit for reducing the number of thefts and burglaries, is the subject of a doubtful experiment. The Deputy Commissioner takes cattle thefts, burglaries, and mischief cases under his own special charge. If the cases are not sent up in the usual way by the police, they are referred to a Council of Elders of the village who understand that they have either to convict and punish some persons, or submit to a fine on the village under Section 3 of Regulation I. of 1872. The Deputy Commissioner last year expressed himself satisfied with the success of the experiment, although statistics were then unpropitious, and he is still more confident now that they are favorable.

I am not prepared to say anything against the scheme. It obviously requires to b administered with great care, and it has the Deputy Commissioner's own special super vision. The danger of course is that if too much pressure is put on the village authorities and they are held strictly responsible for every offence that occurs and either punished themselves or made to punish somebody else, they will adopt a systematic course of concealing crime. The statistics will then of course tell a favourable tale. I believe the system may with care be successfully worked up to a certain point. The only persons qualified to say whether it is overdone, would be the Deputy Commissioner, the Police Officer, and others who are able to hold intercourse with the people. I think that it is likely that under our present system Peshawar crime will be found to increase year by year with the prosperity of the country.

The nature of the Pathan is essentially reckless, cruel and bloodthirsty. When subjected to repression by poverty or stern despotic government, he is meek and submissive, but with the removal of these restraints and amid increasing plenty he becomes boastful and turbulent and all the vices of his nature flourish. We enjoy a full tide of prosperity, and so our tale of crime mounts up year by year. If we wish to repress it we must take a leaf out of the Amir's book to such extent as we may, and make turbulence and crime too expensive a luxury to be generally indulged in. The new Frontier Regulation when introduced, will afford facilities for this, but if there be truth in the opinion that the increase of crime is due to the effect of prosperity on the nature of the people, any speedy decrease need not be anticipated.

SUBJECT.—*Offences under the Indian Penal Code.*

SESSIONS JUDGE, DELHI.

(MR. STOGDON).

The District Magistrate of Gurgaon comments on the unsuccessful nature of prosecutions for offences relating to marriage, and remarks that there is no weaker point in our Criminal Administration than our attempt to enforce the marriage laws. I think, however, that many prosecutions are launched on very slight grounds, and in very many cases the complainant seeks to obtain the punishment of a man for committing adultery with a woman who is not in reality the complainant's wife, but to whom the complainant considers he has a better right than any one else.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, AMRITSAR.

LT.-COL. LANG.

With regard to the question as to whether this large reported increase represents a genuine increase of crime or not, I have every reason to believe that a fair proportion of the reported increase is due to better reporting, the result of the measures taken by myself and the police during the last year. That crime is better reported than formerly, I am satisfied, though I am equally sure that a very large proportion of offences are still not reported. Allowing, however, for a certain proportion of the reported increase being due to better reporting, I consider that it is an undoubted fact that there has been a very decided increase in crime itself during the last two years, in the district, especially within the limits of the Thanas adjoining the Lahore district. In regard to the reason for this undoubted increase, I regret to say I am unable to give any decided opinion. The police and the people themselves, to a great extent, attribute this increase in crime to the increasing "legalities" of our Courts and the boldness engendered by the failure of prosecution in own Courts. On this point I am not prepared to venture an opinion. It has been also suggested that the district authorities have not been sufficiently energetic in prosecution of "badmashes" for bad livelihood, and more energetic measures have therefore been adopted this winter for their direction. My own opinion, however, is that the true cause has not been yet discovered, and that some unsuspected cause is at work in this and neighbouring districts.

SESSIONS JUDGE, LAHORE DIVISION.

(MR. ROE).

In Statement C. the first eight entries, comprising most of the offences relating to the human body, do not indicate any serious increase in violence, or call for special remark. The robberies and dacoities are, however, double those of 1884, and the increase in cases of mischief is very serious indeed. The latter cases are, I fear, mostly cases of mischief by fire to stacks at harvest time, and with the Magistrate's remarks on this subject I generally concur. To secure a conviction or to uphold one on appeal, is almost impossible. Not only is the offence naturally very difficult to trace home to an individual, but there is the further difficulty that the work is, of course, that of an enemy. When a man is accused of this crime he can always put forward this enmity as a motive for a false charge, and unfortunately the prosecutor and his witnesses usually help the defence by endeavouring to prove too much.

Statement D. shows a most serious increase in thefts, receiving stolen property, and burglaries. The latter have increased from 633 to 1,186, or by more than 87 per cent., in two years, whilst the returns for this year show that on the cases admitted to have occurred the convictions are only 150, or between 12 and 13 per cent.; and although the percentage of convictions in theft cases is much better (nearly 38 per cent.) yet it is probable that petty cases in which the accused is caught in the act, or confesses, contribute greatly to this percentage. I fear that on the whole this statement shows a marked and serious increase in offences against property, for which the only reason which can be given is that the criminal classes are obtaining the mastery over the administrative authorities, and that although British rule has put a stop to crimes of high handed violence, it has *not* increased the security of property generally against its natural enemy, the habitual criminal.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, LAHORE.

(Mr. W. O. CLARK).

Mischief with aggravating circumstances—This offence is perhaps as good a test of the state of the country as any of the offences in the Indian Penal Code. Unfortunately the increase of crime under this head is larger than under any others, and the convictions are smaller. Of these cases 28 were under Section 435, Indian Penal Code, for firing stacks, &c. These cases are triable by Court of Sessions; 13 were brought to trial, and I convicted in 5 cases. However the evidence was weak and most of them were acquitted on appeal. At the time of the year that the crops have been harvested this offence is rife, and the waste of labour which the owners find necessary to watch their stacks is enormous. The terrorism the bad characters exercise over respectable people by their power of firing their crops, has a paralyzing influence on the repression of crime. For this reason respectable men are afraid to help the police, and are afraid to give evidence. There is hardly any offence in which it is more difficult to obtain proof. A remedy for this state of things is simple—it is to enable the Magistrate of the district where a mischief is proved to have been malicious, to award full compensation and levy it on the village or on a larger area as may suit the circumstances of the case. This would at once remove the motive, &c., for firing stacks and remove the terrorism of the bad characters. A law to this effect is in force in Ireland.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SHAHPUR.

(Mr. WILSON.)

False Evidence.—Cases relating to false evidence and offences against public justice have increased from 35 to 51. I have already noticed the excessive proneness of the people of this district to bring false charges and give false evidence. It is impossible to do more than to send for trial a few of the most flagrant cases, and punish the offenders severely as an example to others. In one case a man was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for falsely accusing another of murder, and in a second case a similar punishment was awarded to two men who had removed the evidence of a murder so as to throw suspicion on the wrong person.

Murder.—There is a serious increase in the number of murder cases from 6 to 15. Of these 14 were sent for trial, and of the 32 persons involved in the 11 cases decided, only 3 were convicted. This very unsatisfactory result is apparently due more to the skill of the people in fabricating false evidence than to any serious failing on the part of the police. As Mr. Gardiner says, "A peculiarity of this district is that any number of false witnesses "can be procured. In other districts professional false witnesses are said to abound—in "this district every one is ready to give false evidence. There are two parties in every "village, and the first duty of all the members of a party is to be ready to give false "evidence in favour of another member of the same party. Thus scores of witnesses can be "procured in every case, and *alibis* are a matter of course; when a man commits an offence "accompanied with violence he immediately goes off to some friend or relation and fabri-"cates an *alibi*. Another favourite practice which I have not seen elsewhere, is that when a "murder or culpable homicide has been committed and the offenders are traced, their "relations and friends at once make up a false case against innocent persons and produce "eye witnesses, &c. This stratagem confuses the police and the Magistrate, and too often "proves successful." Two recent cases have been spoilt by a stratagem of this kind, for it is impossible to find a man guilty of murder when there is equally strong evidence against another man, and both cannot have committed the crime. Mr. Gardiner also urges the necessity of appointing some one as public prosecutor in serious cases. It is a point calling for attention, and would no doubt improve the chances of securing a conviction.

Theft—There is no doubt that a great many cases of cattle theft are not reported to the police at all, and that many are reported so long after the offence has been committed, as to make it very difficult to trace the offender and prove the offence. It is usual in the Bar for a man whose cattle have been stolen to procure two trackers and set off with a party of his friends in pursuit of the thieves. The skill of these trackers is marvellous, and I have had several cases before me in which stolen cattle have been tracked across the Chenab or Jhelam and right across the Bar, and found at last 40 or 50 miles from where they started. When the search party have found the cattle, they generally try to get the thieves to restore them, and no report is made to the police unless the search has failed, or the party in whose possession the stolen cattle are found is unlikely to give them up. As in sending the cattle along, the thieves are careful to make them change hands as often as possible, it is difficult to obtain trustworthy evidence against any one but the person in whose possession they are found, and in his case it is sometimes difficult to prove dishonest knowledge, so that altogether it is not wonderful that it is only in very few of the cases of cattle theft that actually take place that a conviction is obtained. All that we can do is to punish severely those cases that are proved, to encourage persons whose cattle have been stolen to apply at once to the police for help by awarding those who do full compensation under Section 545, Criminal Procedure Code, to reward private persons and trackers who assist in recovering stolen cattle, and to punish lambardars and watchmen who do not report offences and assist in detecting the offender—and these measures I have adopted in cases before me and urged upon the subordinate Courts.

House-breaking—Cases of burglary are also very common and very difficult of detection. With regard to the careless manner in which owners store even such valuable property as ornaments of gold and silver in their houses with walls of unbaked brick which are so easy to pierce through noiselessly, it is surprising that cases of house-breaking are not more common than they are. It is satisfactory to notice that it is becoming more usual to keep valuable property in iron safes strong enough to resist the strength of the Indian burglars' appliances. Here again all we can do is to punish severely those few burglars against whom proof is obtained, and still more severely the receivers of stolen property who enable them to dispose of their gains.

SESSIONS JUDGE, PESHAWAR.

(Mr. BENTON.)

In regard to murders and attempts to murder, there is no improvement in Peshawar. The number of murders was 109 as against 100 of 1885, and of attempts 37 as against 27.

In Kohat there were 32 murders as against 35 and 9 attempts as against 15 of the preceding year.

In Hazara there were 73 murders as compared with 23, and there were also 6 attempts, but I do not know what the number for the preceding year was. Assassination has accordingly largely increased in Peshawar, while there is a slight decrease in Kohat and a considerable one in Hazara. The Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar has given many details with regard to this subject. He supposes that an increase of murders may be due to a decrease of riots. The connection between the two subjects is not very obvious. My opinion is that the connection may possibly be this. In former years riots were, I believe, committed in order that murders might be committed through them which it was not difficult to arrange. This method of assassination was adopted because it was difficult to bring home the murder to the particular individual by whose hand the act was committed, and riots, even when murders were committed, were not unfrequently punished with a few months or a few years. Latterly I should think it must have begun to dawn on people with murderous intentions that rioting was not a safe or an economical way of committing murder because such offences have been receiving the punishments they deserved A notable case occurred during the year at the village of Mashogaggar. There some half a dozen persons were murderously attacked by some twenty persons armed with swords and other deadly weapons. One of the party attacked was killed, and the others were knocked down and received injuries which were not serious. One man was sentenced to death and 14 to transportation for life. The Government have perhaps wisely declined to mitigate the sentence, and it will no doubt produce an impression on the country side. I have given above my latest opinion as to the increase of murders.

It will be observed that in Peshawar there is, as one would expect, noteworthy increases in the number of culpable homicides, hurts, assaults, kidnappings, unnatural offences and rapes.

On the other hand, there is no increase of the number of offences against property. In Hazára there has been a slight increase in these latter offences, but the Magistrate finds nothing worthy of notice in regard to them, save those which are concerned with cattle poisoning and rick-burning. I have heard little about these offences of late, and I am much disappointed to find, notwithstanding every effort to suppress them and our having

had the good fortune to obtain proof in a number of cases which were accordingly dealt with the fullest severity, these offences have mounted up from 117 during the past year to 137 during the present year. The Deputy Commissioner discusses the subject fully, and proposes a remedy which may have to be had recourse to, should the new Regulation be found insufficient. The subject of rick-burning has a special importance in Hazára, where people are dependent in great measure on hay for the support of their stock during the winter months when the hills are covered with snow.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HAZARA.

(Mr. CUNNINGHAM).

Offences against property rose from 711 to 770, but there is nothing specially worthy of notice in this increase. The commonest forms of the more serious crimes under this chapter are cattle poisoning and rick-burning or mischief by fire to cattle sheds. Aggravated cases of mischief under these heads increased from 116 in 1885 to 137 in the past year. Unfortunately nothing is easier than for a man to fire his enemies' stacks of hay or fodder on a dark night, under circumstances which make proof of the offence almost impossible; at the same time it is equally easy for the injured man to make out a plausible case against his latest enemy, a couple of witnesses to depose to having seen the accused at or near the spot on the night in question, with evidence as to the enmity between the parties; this is the style of proof generally brought forward, and there is probably no form of offence which it is more difficult to deal with judicially. To set fire to an enemy's stacks appears to be one of the favorite methods of carrying out feuds in this district; and it is not easily checked. During the few weeks in which I have held charge of this district some 6 or 8 cases under Sections 435 or 436 (mischief by fire) have been before me for trial, and I do not think there has been one in which it was possible to convict the accused. The greater majority of these cases must always go to a "Jirga" under Frontier Regulations.

I have spoken to many of the most intelligent zamindars in the district about this, and believe the only way to put down this form of crime which perhaps injures the agricultural community more than any other, would be to make it lawful in all cases of mischief under Sections 428, 429, 435 and 436, where the perpetrator is not traced and convicted, to levy the assessed value of the property injured as a fine on the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. For this purpose I would divide the villages of a tahsil or district into groups or circles, and would realize the value of the property lost by assessment over all the owners and occupiers of land within the circle in which the offence occurred. The power of fining a village community found guilty of suppressing evidence which is given in Section 3 of Regulation No. I of 1872 is of little service in putting down the class of offence I speak of; it is the very nature of the offence which makes proof difficult, and evidence can be so easily fabricated in these cases that a Magistrate is naturally inclined to suspect the stereotyped statements which are usually forthcoming in case of arson by night. Thus offenders escape, and it is usually impossible to take proceedings against the village for suppressing evidence or colluding with the offender. But for the power of referring these cases to Jirgas they would probably be far more numerous, but even this procedure does not check them satisfactorily, and there is small hope of this class of crime being put down among the zamindars of this district, unless it is made ineffectual as a means of injuring the pockets of their enemies.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KOHAT.

(Mr. UDNY).

In the Punjab proper the security of our rule and its custom of dealing with individual offenders, have no doubt had a tendency to loosen the bonds which held together the members of every community in former times; but on the Frontier, and especially in the wildest border tracts, where it is often essential for the village to be strong and united, this disintegrating process is less apparent, and the community is not only prepared to accept, but competent to act on, its joint responsibility. Much therefore, I am sure, may be done to repress crime by insisting that the headmen, who will in most cases form the most appropriate Jirga, should convict their own criminals on pain of a collective fine. With the improved Frontier Regulation now passed, this enforcement of village responsibility will be still more necessary, as a means of overcoming the dislike which Jirgas will naturally feel to giving verdicts, entailing long sentences of imprisonment, and, without some such system of compelling them to do their duty, I believe it will be very difficult to make the new law effective.

Before leaving this subject, I may note that one great advantage I find in maintaining special registers for certain predominating classes of crime is that, instead of dealing with each case as an isolated occurrence, I am able to turn up at once all the offences of the same kind which have been committed in the same village during any specified period, and the whole batch can then be disposed of at a single sitting, with a really deterrent effect on the badmashes of the place, who, besides being punished for the past, may be put under security for future good behaviour when, as often happens, the same names are found to recur over and over again among the accused.

SUBJECT.—*Offences under Local and Special Laws.*

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KANGRA.

(MR. C. M. RIVAZ.)

The only other head that calls for notice relates to prosecutions for forest offences in forests not under Municipal management. The number of such cases was slightly less than in the previous year, but there was a considerable increase (547) in the number of persons convicted. This is due to the fact that in cases of forest fires, where (as generally happens) the actual culprit cannot be detected, all rightholders enjoying privileges of user in the forest in question, are held responsible for the fire. These cases, which require careful dealing with, are now, under orders which I issued during the past year, only taken up in Kulu by the Assistant Commissioner, and in Kangra Proper by the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner (1st Class Magistrate), and as far as possible enquired into on the spot. I think that all due care is now observed in dealing with forest offences in this district.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, FEROZEPUR.

(MR. O'BRIEN).

The number of cases under local and special laws, reported is 1869 against 1,050 in 1885. Of these 1,671 were returned as true and 1,407 brought to trial. Of 2,590 persons brought to trial 1,979 were convicted. The results were much more satisfactory than in cases under the Penal Code, in which out of 6,296 persons brought to trial only 1,800 were convicted. This difference in results seems to point to the great want of a public prosecutor. In cases under local and special laws it may be said that there is a public prosecutor. For bad livelihood and breaches of the peace there are the police and the Deputy Commissioner. In Cantonment cases there are the Military authorities. In opium and excise cases there are, under the Deputy Commissioner, the Tahsildars, the Abkari Darogha, and the farmers of opium and abkari, all interested in suppressing smuggling. Canal police and prostitutes cases have all a department interested in seeing that the law is properly administered, but in cases under the Penal Code in the majority of cases the only person interested is the injured individual who has many chances of failing in bringing his case to proof. He may fail to get the police to move. He may at the suggestion of incapable pleaders, as he often does, so exaggerate his case or produce so many false witnesses that the Magistrate in disgust dismisses a true case. Even cases prosecuted by the police often miscarry because the Courts original and appeal have no intelligent prosecutor to bring the telling points to their notice or confute the suggestions of unscrupulous pleaders.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, LAHORE.

(MR. W. O. CLARK).

Bad livelihood.—There were 195 cases and security was taken from 244 persons. In recent years action under these sections of the Criminal Procedure Code has greatly diminished. As pointed out in last year's report these provisions of law are to a great extent played out. Headmen have learnt to use them for their own ends; they seldom give evidence against leading and powerful bad characters. Besides the fact that they are often secretly supporting them, they have a well founded dread of reprisals. Since the introduction of the new Criminal Procedure Code (Act X. of 1882) it is more difficult to take security from bad characters. However, if security can be taken from the right men, I think these provisions are a powerful means of repressing crime.

Municipalities.—There has been a slight increase, but as remarked last year, 68 prosecutions for all the Municipalities in the district is a very low figure; and the inference is hardly warrantable that the law and rules have only been infringed in a small number of cases. The law that sanction to prosecutions must be given by the general Committee (Section 156, Act XIII. of 1884) makes the procedure cumbrous and checks prosecutions.

DISTRICT, MAGISTRATE, DELHI.

(Mr. IBBETSON).

Frivolous or vexatious complaints.—When the statistics of 1884 and 1885 came under review, it was found that the subordinate Courts of the district made very insufficient use of the provisions of Section 250 of the Court of Criminal Procedure, and attention was drawn to the matter. In the year now under report there were only 7 prosecutions for bringing frivolous or vexatious complaints or one more than in 1884. It it improbable that when the complaints against 2,023 person were dismissed, there should have been only 7 summons cases in which compensation ought to have been awarded and Magistrates will now be directed to furnish a memo. on this point with their monthly statement. It is much to be regretted that the provisions of Section 250 apply to summon cases only.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, FEROZEPORE.

(Mr. O'BRIEN).

When in camp I found that peaceable inhabitants in Fazilka and Mokatsar were suffering from the depredations of the Raths and Pachadas, as the Muhammadan residents of those parts are locally called. Similarly great complaints were made against the Dogars and Nipals of Tahsils Ferozepore and Zira and against the Jats of Moga, and I deputed Din Muhammad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, specially to take up the cases on the spot. There are still great complaints against the police that they use the preventive law to punish persons against whom they have failed to procure convictions, and that they do not inform against influential people who gain a living by habitually stealing themselves or through others, or who habitually receive stolen property, and there are good reasons for believing that these complaints are true. Since the issue of Chief Court's Book Circular XI the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code are followed by the Magistrates, but the police still send up the whole case in a chalan ready for trial. This procedure is very convenient, but is hardly that contemplated by the Code. The Magistrates seem to understand now that the security for good behaviour in preventive not punitive.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SHAHPUR.

(Mr. WILSON).

Good behaviour.—The number of persons put on security for good behaviour last year was abnormally small, only 44, and no doubt this partly accounts for the increase in crime. This year 392 persons have already been required to furnish security, and it is intended to call upon a number more to give security during the remainder of this cold weather. I have had a number of cases before me on appeal, and have satisfied myself that the provisions of the law on the subject are complied with. In 9 cases bonds have been declared forfeited.

Frivolous and vexatious complaints.—It is unsatisfactory to observe that the number of cases of awarding compensation under Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code, has fallen off from 22 to 14. The attention of the Courts will again be directed to this important provision of the law, the exercise of which would tend to put a stop to the numerous false complaints which occupy the time of the Magistrates and annoy the people. It would be a great advantage if this provision were extended to some classes of warrant cases, especially hurt and offences relating to marriage.

Subject.—*General.*

SESSIONS JUDGE, DELHI DIVISION.

(Mr. STOGDON).

I think the time has now come for the appointment of public prosecutors, at all events at the head quarters of each Sessions Judge, whose duty it should be to prosecute in all Sessions trials and to appear on behalf of the Crown in all important criminal appeals. Section 270, Criminal Procedure Code, provides that in every trial before a Court of Session the prosecution shall be conducted by a public prosecutor. In a recent case counsel for the defence complained that there was no public prosecutor to open the case under the provisions of Section 286, Criminal Procedure Code, and that he was placed at a disadvantage in consequence of not knowing what case he had to meet. It is hardly fair to entrust such duties to police officers who have no experience of conducting cases and are as a rule no match for trained lawyers.

Assessors are not apparently selected on any very intelligible principle; some of them are very capable men, while others are little better than common labourers. In a recent case at Hissar which lasted for 3 days, I was very much struck by the unflagging and intelligent interest taken by the assessors in the proceedings. In the very next case I had to avail myself of the services of a yokel of the very meanest capacity. I am glad to hear from the District Magistrate of Gurgaon that he is thoroughly overhauling the list of assessors. A sufficient number of good men is undoubtedly available in every District, and worthless men should therefore be excluded. On the whole I have had reason to be satisfied with the assessors I have come across.

SESSIONS JUDGE, AMRITSAR DIVISION.

(Mr. T. O. WILKINSON).

I am unable to concur in Mr. Coldstream's view that "something less exacting than the present law" on the subject of bad characters seems desirable. A wider interpretation of the meaning of a bad character would bring us back again to the openings for oppression and indiscriminate convictions which occurred under the old law. As regards the power of enhancing sentences I am more in accord with him. An inadequate sentence can, no doubt, be enhanced, but better than the present system would be confirmation by a higher Court of a sentence enhanced, if Magistrates and Sessions Judges cannot be entrusted with the power unrestricted.

Two matters have more than ever impressed themselves upon me during the past year. One is the increasing necessity of public prosecutors, and the other is the practice of denying to an accused person an examination of the police diaries. As to the former, it is most undesirable, in Sessions trials especially, that the Court should lack assistance on the one side when the accused on his part has professional advice.

If Colonel Lang's enquiries regarding the increase of crime have elicited the public opinion as to one of its causes, the necessity of some assistance to our Courts is generally felt. All officers have to work at high pressure, and it is not fair either to them or the public that they should have to conduct the prosecution in addition to presiding at the trial.

As regards the prohibition in Section 172, Criminal Procedure Code, I submit that the accused ought to see everything that the Court sees. In a recent circular the Judges of the Chief Court quoted the Inspector General of Police as complaining that the ends of justice are defeated by accused persons (or their advisers) having access to these papers. It is difficult to understand how the opening up of information to one of the parties chiefly interested can lead to a failure of justice (as distinguished from police working), while far more damaging to the administration of justice than the occasional escape of a guilty person is the harbouring of a feeling among the public that if these papers are so jealously guarded there must be something in them to conceal.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GURDASPUR.

(Mr. COLDSTREAM).

I beg to record my experience that the present provisions of the law as to bad livelihood do not permit the Magistrate to put on security nearly so many persons as could formerly be so dealt with. The alteration of the words of the law from "dangerous character" to "habitual thief" explains the whole change. It is extremely difficult to prove a man a "habitual thief." Something less exacting than the present law seems desirable.

I wish also to say that in depriving appellate Courts of the power to enhance punishments on appeal, a power which could often be applied in a salutary manner, has been lost.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, LAHORE.

(Mr. W. O. CLARK).

In my last year's criminal report, I reported that serious crime both against the person and property had increased, and my remarks in the beginning of this report show that these crimes have again seriously increased in 1886. The annual administration report of the Inspector General of Police for 1885, page 9, shows that an increase of crime against property is general throughout the Punjab. I have recently been reporting to the Commissioner on the increase of crime in the District, more especially with reference to

thefts and burglaries. The District Superintendent Police says the increase is to some extent due to change in the system of reporting offences, but says that thefts and burglaries have greatly increased. He says "There has been in part of the District an increase of crime and an excess of lawlessness leading to crimes of violence committed in the open face of day, and I think remedial measures are necessary." I quite agree with this view.

The facts and figures above given deal only with *reported* crime. The *unreported* crime is also an important factor to be taken into consideration. It is difficult to ascertain the extent of this, but from what zemindars tell me, I think the amount is considerable and on the increase. The system of stealing cattle and returning them on receipt of black mail (*bungah*) is very prevalent in some parts. It is only to be expected that there should be a good deal of unreported crime. If there is a good clue the people can often settle the case themselves; where there is no clue the Police are not eager to report the offence. A police investigation necessarily gives trouble and work to all connected. The complainant and his witnesses have the trouble of attending (perhaps re-attending) a perhaps distant Court. After all this the chances of the accused being discharged either in the original or appellate Court are very great. Taking these circumstances into consideration it is only natural that the people should often give the Courts the "go-bye" and settle their cases amongst themselves either, by paying something, or some retaliatory act.

The chief cause to which I ascribe the increase of crime is the comparative impunity with which it can be committed. The breaking up of the old forms of social life, the diminished power of the "bradari" and Elders, and the almost vanished power of the lambardars to control and punish socially the members of their community, is another phase of the impunity which criminals enjoy. The impunity is due in a great extent to our system of law, because—

(*a*) Cases must be fully proved by legal and unimpeachable evidence. The tendency to mix up false with true evidence in true cases is fatal to many cases both in Origiual and Appellate Courts;

(*b*) Witnesses for the prosecution are often unwilling to give evidence. Sometimes through fear of reprisals; sometimes through friendship or through accused compounding the offence.

(*c*) Criminals can generally produce any number of witnesses to prove their case.

(*d*) Criminals engage pleaders to defend them. Government has no prosecutor.

There is a tendency at present to divert the attention of officers to the perfection of the revenue records and away from the protection of the person and property of the people, which is really their first and most important duty. This has not been taken in hand by superior authority in the same way as other duties have been taken in hand by the Chief Court and Financial Commissioners. The duties of Tahsildars are arranged almost exclusively with reference to the perfection of the revenue records. The most efficient native officer in this district is deputed for this work, and is given little criminal work in consequence. In fact the tendency is to put the Magisterial functions of all officers below their revenue functions. Even the close control which the Chief Court exercises over all Criminal Courts appears to be directed more to the correctness and legality of the work of the Courts and adequacy of sentences passed, than to the repression of crime generally. Indeed, if I am not mistaken, the Chief Court holds the repression of crime, except as regards cases actually brought into Court, to belong to the executive branches, and not to the Chief Court.

I have reported above facts showing the increase of crime, and stating what I hold to be the cause of the increase, and perhaps I may offer here, for what they are worth, such remedies as have suggested themselves to me. They are,—

1. The application to habitual criminals of restrictive surveillance similar to that provided in the Criminal Tribes Act. I went more fully into this in last year's report, and need not now repeat what I then said.

2. The appointment of local Honorary Magistrates. This I also suggested in last year's report, and in the year two Honorary Magistrates were appointed—Sardar Nathu Singh at Liddhar. He unfortunately died shortly after his appointment. I believe if he had lived he would have reduced crime in his neighbourhood. The other Honorary Magistrate appointed was Kadar Bakhsh at Kasur. His appointment is not of the kind I refer to, as there is already a Magistrate at Kasur. In my report to the Commissioner I have named and suggested the appointment of two other local Magistrates. The difficulties in connection with making these appointments are the very great difficulty in finding a fit man in the required neighbourhood; that he would be no use unless he is at once made a Magistrate of the second class; that his cases are not likely to stand a fierce blaze of law, if as great a perfection of work is required from him as from a stipendary magistrate.

3. The permanent appointment of another European Magistrate of the first class to the District. I think the cases tried by European Magistrates are better tried and the punishment given are more calculated to check crime, and that generally they do more to repress crime.

4. That all officers should be encouraged and required to feel that their magisterial functions are more important than their revenue functions.

5. That a Government prosecutor should be engaged for the District.

6. That the Magistrates in the District be given local jurisdictions, and be held responsible to the Magistrate of the district for the crime in their jurisdictions. This was done in July last.

7. Further taking of security from bad characters. The object being rather to take security from the influential supporters of bad characters than from a great number. The security being for large amounts for long periods, and care being taken in the approval of character of the securities. Arrangements are being made for doing this in the Shanahs where crime has most increased, but the difficulty of obtaining the requisite evidences is great. This leads to the next proposed remedy.

8. I have noticed above the terrorism exercised by bad characters over respectable men; their power to cause them damage by firing their stacks, and other such like crimes. In this way respectable men are prevented from assisting the Police and giving evidence. This class of offence is committed almost with impunity, convictions are so rare. An Act is required to enable the Magistrate of the District, where it is proved that the mischief was malicious, to award full compensation and levy it on the village or a larger area as may suit the circumstances of the case. This would at once remove the motive for firing the stacks and remove the terrorism of bad characters.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SHAHPUR,

(Mr. WILSON.)

The criminal work of this district is undoubtedly very heavy and exceptionally difficult. As compared with the districts in the south east of the Province, the people are exceedingly prone to bring false accusations and give false evidence, and this makes it unusually difficult to distinguish true cases from false and obtain conviction of the offender. The measures which seem called for in order to meet the increase of crime are severe punishments in case of conviction of any of the more prevalent crimes, such as cattle-theft, house-breaking, false accusations and false evidence, especially in cases of second conviction, the more liberal award of compensation to complainants in true cases and to the accused in false or frivolous cases, greater liberality in dieting witnesses and rewarding trackers and informers, enlisting the sympathies of the leading men among the people by making them zaildars, rewarding the zealous and punishing the lukewarm. These measures I hope to be able to have carried out within the district. But I would also urge that the police should be better paid, so as to secure a more intelligent and trustworthy class of men, that a public prosecutor should be appointed for all serious cases, and that the Courts should be allowed to administer a really binding oath to witnesses. In this district the great majority of the population are Muhammadans, and while they have not the slightest compunction in giving the falsest of evidence on solemn affirmation before the Courts, very many of them would not dare to swear falsely with the Kuran in their hands or on their heads. I do not understand why the Criminal Courts in this country are debarred from the use of oaths, which are employed in the administration of justice in almost all countries. The present form of affirmation is not looked upon by the people as an oath at all, and is almost worse than useless. If Muhammadan witnesses were made to hold the Kuran on their heads while they gave evidence, as witnesses in civilised England are made to kiss the Bible, we should have fewer witnesses and truer evidence, and the administration of criminal justice would be much easier and more effective.

SESSIONS JUDGE, PESHAWAR DIVISION.

(Mr. A. H. BENTON.)

It should be recognized that the work in these districts, especially in the Peshawar district, is exceptionally important and exceptionally difficult. European officers would generally deal with it satisfactorily; but as very few of them can be hoped for, very great care should be taken in selecting native magistrates for Peshawar. A number of them are generally unsuitable and much of their work is unsatisfactory in consequence. I wish the Government could be induced to adopt and act on this view.